The Pacific.

First Pure then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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Rev. J. H. Warren, Editor.

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A CHAMBER HYMN.

What, though my frail eye-lids refuse
  Continual watching to keep,
And punctual as midnight renews
  Demand the refreshment of sleep;
A sovereign protector I have
  Unseen, yet forever at hand
Unchangeably faithful to save:
  Almighty to rule and command.

From evil secure and its dread,
  I rest if my Savior is nigh,
And songs, his kind presence indeed,
  Shall in the night season supply,
He smiles and my comforts abound,
  His grace as the dew shall descend,
And walls of salvation surround
  The soul he delights to defend.

Kind author and ground of my hope
  Thee, thee, for my God I avow,
My glad Ebenezer set up
  And own thou hast help'd me till now;
I muse on the years that are past,
  Wherein my defense thou hast prov'd,
Nor wilt thou relinquish at last
  A sinner so signally lov'd.

Inspirer and hearer of prayer
  Thou feeder and guardian of thine,
My all to thy covenant care
  I, sleeping or waking, resign;
If thou art my shield and my sun,
  The night is no darkness to me,
And fast as my minutes roll on
  They bring me but nearer to thee.

Thy ministering spirits descend,
  To watch while thy saints are asleep,
By day and by night they attend
  The heirs of salvation to keep;
Bright seraphs dispatch'd from the throne,
  Repair to the stations assign'd,
And angels elect, are sent down
  To guard the elect of mankind.

Thy worship no interval knows,
  Their fervor is still on the wing,
And while they protect my repose
  They chant to the praise of my King;
I, too at the season ordain'd,
  Their chorus forever will join:
And love and adore without end
  Their faithful Creator and mine.

Toplady.

Church and State—The Bible in the Schools.

Editor Pacific: I have hitherto, I observe, only *assumed* that the proper business of the State is confined to the maintenance of the rights of its members as between each other, or between them and other States; it may be well before going further, to say a few words in support of the proposition.

It will hardly be denied that there is some line of demarcation between the rights and duties of men as citizens, and those which belong to them in their other capacities, or, to vary the phrase, that the proper business of the State does not extend to everything. For instance, so long as my trade does not offend against the principles of morality, the State has no right to dictate to me what I shall buy and sell, nor whom I shall buy from or sell to, (though by the bye it very often does interfere in this way); that is my business, not the State's. How then shall we establish the line? To my own mind it follows clearly as a corollary from the proposition, that all duty is fixed and defined by relation. As God has constituted the universe, it appears to me undeniable and unquestionable that duty can only be learned by studying the relation of the parties between whom it exists. In this way we learn the duties of husbands, wives, parents, children, citizens, governors and governed. Now the relation of citizens is that of a number of persons living beside each other, all possessed of rights and of equal rights. The duty here clearly is to conduct the intercourse so that the rights of all shall be carefully respected; and because all are equal, the enforcement of the duty rests upon the community at large, acting through its duly constituted authorities. But this duty and this authority to enforce the duty, cannot extend further than the relation which defines it; in other words, in matters concerning civil intercourse, the will of the community is authoritative, and has a *right* to claim obedience; in all other matters it may have the *power* to enforce obedience, but any attempt to put that power in operation is as pure despotism as is the unauthorised assumption of authority by an individual. To other minds it may become clear from a consideration of consequences. "The tendency observable in Greek history," says a writer in the Westminster Review, "is for the State to become everything and the individual nothing; to obliterate, so far, the moral consciousness of the individual as such. The teaching of christianity tended to correct this one-sidedness, and in the doctrine of the immortal soul to bring out the value of the individual humanity." On this tendency was founded the Lacedemonian law which took children out of the hands of their parents and not only educated them, in our sense, but brought them up altogether under the charge and supervision of the State; on this was founded the Athenian practice of ostracism, which rendered any citizen liable to banishment without even an allegation of fault or crime, but simply on the vote of a certain number of his fellow citizens. But the tendency was not confined to Greek history, nor to ancient times. When France, some seventy years ago, repudiated Christianity, murder and robbery became light matters compared with the far more serious accusation of *incivisme*, and many a man lost his life because he could not readily substitute the authorized *thou* for the old established *you*, or remember that a Supreme Being had been put in the place of God. But if the State is allowed thus to take upon itself the duties which belong to other relations, it will not long be content without assuming the rights which belong to them also, and soon our diet, our employment, our families and our properties will be regulated by the all absorbing institution, from which may God in his mercy preserve us. That the tendency is not wholly obliterated even in California, and at this day, we have a reminder in the attempt of our Legislature to regulate our bulkhead and our slaughter houses, both of them matters which clearly belong to the municipality, not to the State. That it does not go farther is, I believe, ultimately owing to the corrective mentioned above,—Christianity, which, by establishing one independent society, the church, and by its forcible teaching of individual responsibilities and rights, has become the ægis of all that is valuable to us in this world, as well as the fountain of all our hopes for another.

Such I believe to be the true teachings of political philosophy on the subject, but as I have before observed, the business of the political philosopher is one and that of the statesman another. The former investigates principles in the realms of pure thought, with no drawback except the incompleteness of his own mental powers; the latter applies them amidst all the difficulties of vested rights, popular prejudices and partizan clamor for or against. Nor does this in the least degree detract from the value of the principles established by the philosopher. Law is not justice, as we all well know, but that law which does not approximate to justice, and strive constantly after a dearer approximation, will not long be submitted to by an intelligent community. And even so, the Statesman who takes upon himself the management of the affairs of a community, in ignorance of the true principles which must guide him, has no guarantee against any amount of error and mischief in his action. On the other hand, he who is acquainted with them and disposed conscientiously to follow them, may be forced by obstacles to compromise for an inadequate measure, to use imperfect means, or to postpone useful reforms until he sees they are practicable, but he has the right always before him, and he has, after all, God to help him, so that ultimate success is certain. I thus return to the remark I made in the beginning of this article, that the difficulty arising from the impossibility of concentrated action among parents, has induced the State in this country to establish a system of common schools. It is not her business properly, but if she does not do it, it will be badly done or not done at all. The community has adopted the compromise, and looking at it in the light of a practical measure, I should be very sorry to be thought to hold a different judgment. So long as we bear in mind the true principle and the tendency to deviate from it, it is easy to prevent that tendency from going further than we must allow it to go.

The State then is to provide a system of school instruction, and from what I have just said there flows a consequence of the first importance; it is this. The State having taken upon herself a charge which properly belongs to the parents in the community, and the parents having accepted this action on the part of the State for the sake of gaining the advantage of concert and system, the matter is of the nature of a compromise, by which the relation of the two parties is changed in a momentous degree. The State has, to some extent, stepped into the place of the parents; she has then to just the same extent incurred the obligations of the parents, and no longer stands in the same independent position towards them that she did before. It is undeniably one of the first duties of the parent to give his child a religious education, and in stepping into the parent's place, the State has undertaken this duty as much as any other. It is no longer competent for the State to say, "I will give your children a secular education, but it is none of my business to teach religion, and therefore I will have no Bibles in my schools." Any parent has a right to reply, "It is none of your business to teach at all; that is my work, and if I consent to your taking it out of my hands, I have a right to demand that the most important teaching of all shall not be neglected. Give my child the Bible in his hands therefore, or if not, leave my school tax in my pocket, and I will do it myself." On the other hand neither is it competent for a parent, or two or three parents, to come forward and say, "You have provided a system of primary instruction and we are willing to avail ourselves of it, but we have a claim to make in connection with this matter. We are Catholics, or Jews, or Mahomedans, or Infidels, and your Protestant Bible offends our consciences. We therefore expect that you will not allow it to be used in your school." To any such demand the State is clearly bound to reply, "You have consented to avail yourselves of the advantages of action in concert, and you must submit to the law of concerted action. It is impossible for me to attend to what half a dozen of you may wish, on the ground of conscience, or on any other; I must abide by the wish of the majority."

In short, as we have already observed, the whole idea of a national system of school education is of the nature of a compromise, and it is of the very essence of a compromise that all parties concerned cede something of their rights. Those members of the community who have no children, or prefer sending them to private schools, consent, nevertheless, to be taxed for the support of the free schools of the State; they make this concession for the benefit of the parents. These, on the other hand, must each cede his right of individual action; they must submit to the rule of action in a community,—government by the will of the majority. Of course, if a majority choose to exclude the Bible from the schools, we who wish it to be introduced have nothing more to say, except to appeal to the consciences and the reason of the majority, to show them its necessity and endeavor to bring them round to our way of thinking. But let us hear no more at least of the senseless outcry about rights of conscience and about the State having nothing to do with religion. If communal action is to be substituted for that of the individual, then rights of conscience must give way on the one side, as the right of property does on the other; if the State is to take the place of the parent, then she must fulfill at least the principal duty of the parent in the premises.

But we do not desire to impose on the statesman a more difficult task, nor to make the compromise a harder one than is necessary. Childhood is emphatically the time when duty must be taught; the time which we can spare to our children at home or on the Sabbath, is not sufficient for us to teach them this, if they are to learn nothing of it in the schools, and therefore any system of education which leaves this out is worthless to us. But we do not ask that the teaching should be sectional. We are as a nation, a Christian nation; we ask that our children should be brought up as Christian children ought; who shall say that our request is unreasonable? We are not a Presbyterian, nor a Congregational nor an Episcopalian nation, and we do not ask that the teaching in our free schools should be conformed to the belief, or worship, or church government of any of these sects, or of any other. In Scotland, to recur again to that example, not only is the Bible a standing text-book, but the Shorter Catechism of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, (I need hardly add, the standard of Presbyterian belief,) is just as commonly used in schools, as the spelling book or arithmetic; it was, at least, not many years ago, and I have no doubt is so still. I do not speak, however, of the parish schools only; the same is the case in almost every school where primary education is given,—all except writing schools, or commercial or classical academies. Now we ask for nothing of that kind here. We are quite content to leave "the chief end of man," or the "Godfathers and Godmothers in baptism" to the teaching of the Sabbath-school, but we cannot consent to leave out the great teachings of the Bible from any system of education that is to occupy the bulk of our children's time during the whole period when their hearts are most susceptible of moral teaching.

But again I find that I have reached the limits of my space and time; I therefore leave the few additional remarks I have to make till another opportunity, and remain,

Yours truly, Earnest.

SOME PREACHERS.

"Some ministers cut the bread of life so small,
The greater part does through the basket fall;
So full of heads that nothing else there seems,
No room is left for body, life, or limbs.
What'er the text, the sermon still must be
A little body of divinity.
Sweet is the gospel, and it well beseems
To dwell with rapture on its glorious themes;
Yet some discourses would be full as good,
If they were more compressed in latitude.
They lose in substance what they gain in strength.
Some are more garrulous the more thy're lost,
And when they've least to say, enlarge the most."

A Christian in Little Things.

During the revival last winter, a friend related this touching story of Willie. He had been a long time a lover of his Saviour, and had long wished to publicly confess his love, and join the disciples of Christ in their commemoration of his death. At last this longing was gratified. His parents, themselves earnest Christians, permitted him to take a place with those who came forward to unite with the church of God. The holy communion was observed with great solemnity; and many hearts that day experienced, as they had never before, how full, how satisfying was the sympathy and love of their Saviour.

And Willie was not uninfluenced by this service. Through the day and evening—while he was kind and gentlemanly, as he always was—for boys can be gentlemanly—he seemed to feel that he had indeed taken solemn vows upon himself. But it was when alone that night, when there was no one, as he thought, to see or hear but his Heavenly Father, that Willie showed how earnest was his desire to be a true Christian. While praying, as he thought, in secret, when his whole heart was laid open before God with a child's simple artlessness, these words were heard by another, upon whose mind they engraved themselves very deeply: "O God, make me a Christian in little things."

Such a petition in one so young as Willie, proved him indeed a lamb of Christ's flock, especially as his entire life confirms the language of his heart. I have seldom seen a boy more consistent in his conduct, more kind in his actions, more gentlemanly in his intercourse with others, than Willie; and this language of his well explains why he is so.

Oftentimes since I heard this story, while engaged in my daily duties, many of which seem very little, but which sadly try my patience, does this prayer of Willie's recur to mind, with thoughts of his truthful consistency. And the more I have reflected upon these words, "Make me a Christian in little things," the more significant do they appear. Life is made up of little things. It is but one in thousands, yes millions, who has been or will be remembered ten years after his body has crumbled back to dust, by his great deeds. Millions have lived, millions are living, and millions are yet to live, the daily record of whose lives will be made up of little things alone, and remembered only by him with whom nothing is too little to escape notice, nothing so small as to be forgotten. How important, then, does this petition become when we remember that our lives are, in all probability, to be only little things added together, and if we fail of living Christian lives in little things, we shall fail of living Christian lives at all.

There is another respect in which this simple prayer of Willie's is worthy of earnest attention. By being Christians in little things of life, we are far more likely to manifest a Christian spirit in greater matters. We are only learners in the school of Christ, and these constantly repeated lessons of our daily experience, in which the little things are being learned, are to prepare us for greater tasks. But if, like many, we neglect these primary teachings, if we avoid these little lessons, how shall we be able to understand the more difficult ones to follow.

Remember what our Saviour said: "He that is faithful in that which is least, is faithful also in much;" and "because thou hast been faithful in a very little, have thou authority over ten cities." If, indeed, we could see this truth in its clearness, we should ask, with all Willie's earnest sincerity, "O God, make me a Christian in little things."—*Evangelist.*

Organ Playing.

The Organ, long expected, has arrived, been unpacked, set up, and gloried over. The great players of the region round about, or of distant celebrity, have had the grand Organ Exhibition; and this magnificent instrument has been put through all its paces, in a manner which has surprised every one, and, if it had had a conscious existence, must have surprised the organ itself most of all. It has piped, fluted, trumpeted, brayed, thundered; it has played so loud that everybody was deafened, and so soft that nobody could hear. The pedals played for thunder, the flutes languished and coquetted, and the swell died away in delicious suffocation, like one singing a sweet song under the bed clothes. Now it leads down a stupendous waltz with full bass, sounding very much as if, in summer, a thunder storm should play above our heads, "Come, haste to the wedding," or "Money Musk." Then come marches, gallops, and hornpipes. An organ playing hornpipes ought to have elephants for dancers.

At length a fugue is to show the whole scope and power of the instrument. The theme, like a cautious rat, peeps out to see if the coast is clear—and after a few hesitations comes forth and begins to frisk a little, and run up and down to see what it can find. It finds just what it did not want, a purring tenor lying in ambush and waiting for a spring, and as the theme comes incautiously near, the savage cat of a tenor pitches at it, misses its hold, and then takes after it with terrible earnestness. But it has miscalculated the agility of the theme. All that it could do with the most desperate effort, was to keep the theme from running back into its hole again, and so they ran up and down, around and around, dodging, eluding, whipping in and out of every corner and nook, till the whole organ was aroused and the bass began to take part, but unluckily slipped and rolled down stairs, and lay at the bottom raving and growling in the most awful manner, and nothing could appease it. Sometimes the theme was caught by one part, and dandled for a moment, when, with a snatch, another part took it and ran off exultant, until, unawares, the same trick was played on *it*, and finally all the parts being greatly exercised in mind, began to chase each other promiscuously in and out, up and down, now separating and now rushing in full tilt together, until everything in the organ lost patience, and all the "stops" were drawn, and in spite of all the brave organist could do,—who flew about bobbing up and down, feet, hands, head and all—the tune broke up into a real row, and every part was clubbing every other one, until at length, patience being no longer a virtue, the organist with two or three terrible crashes put an end to the riot, and brought the great organ back to silence!

Then came congratulations. The organist shook hands with the builder, and the builder shook hands with the organist, and both of them shook hands with the committee; and the young men who thought it their duty to know something about music, looked wise, and the young ladies looked wise too, and the minister looked silly, and the parishoners generally looked stupid, and all agreed that there was never such an organ—no, never! And the builder assured the committee that he had done a little more than the contract stipulated; for he was anxious to have a good organ in *that* church! And the wise men of the committee talked significantly of what a treasure they had got. The sexton gave a second look at the furnace, lest the church should take it into its head now, of all times, to burn up; and he gave the key an extra twist in the lock, lest some thief should run off with the organ.

And now, "Who shall play the organ?" is the question, and in the end, who has not played it? First perhaps a lady who teaches music is exalted to the responsibility. Her nerves are fine, her muscles feeble, her courage small, and her fear great. She touches the great organ as if she were a trembling worshiper, fearing to arouse some terrible deity. All the meek stops are used, but none of the terrible ones, and the great instrument is made to walk in velvet slippers over the Sabbath, and after each stanza the organ humbly repeats the last strain in the tune. The instrument is quite subdued. It is the modern exemplification of Ariadne riding safely on a tamed leopard. But few women have strength enough for the mechanical labor. It ought not to be so. Women ought to have better health, more muscle, more power, and one of these days doubtless will have.

Next, an Amateur player is procured, who was said to have exquisite taste and finished execution. A few pieces for the organ he knew by heart, a pretty way of varying a theme, a sentimental feeling, and reasonable correctness in accompaniment.

Next came an organist, who believed that all this small playing, this petty sweetness, was a disgrace to the powers of the instrument. He meant to lead forth the long pent-up force, and accordingly he took for his theme, apparently, the Deluge, and the audience had it poured upon them in every conceivable form—wind, rain, floods, thunder, lightnings, with all the promiscuous stops, which are put in all large organs to produce a searching brilliancy, full drawn, to signify universal misery and to produce it. That man gave the church their full money's worth. He flooded the house. The voices of the choir were like birds chirping in a thunder-storm. He had heard that the singing of a congregation should be borne up upon the music of the organ, and as it were, floated, and he seemed to be aiming, for the most part, to provide a full Atlantic ocean for the slender choir to make its stormy voyage upon.

A fortunate quarrel disposed of him, and the organ went back to the tender performer. But before long a wonderful man was called, whose fame as he related it, was excessive. He could do anything—play anything. If one style did not suit, just give him a hint, and he would take on another. He would give you opera, ecclesiastical music, stately symphony of Beethoven, the brilliant fripperies of Verdi, the solemn and simple grandeur of Handel, or the last waltz, the most popular song, (suitably converted for the purpose)—anything, in short. The church must surely be hard to please, if he could not suit them. He opened his organ as a pedlar opens his tin boxes, and displaying all its wares, says, Now, what do you want, here is a little of almost everything!

He took his turn. Then came a young man of a true and deep nature, to whom music was simply a symbol of something higher, a language which in itself is but little, but a glorious thing when laden with the sentiments and thoughts of a great heart. But he was not a Christian man, and the organ was not to him a Christian instrument, but simply a grand gothic instrument, to be studied just as a Protestant would study a cathedral, in the mere spirit of architecture, and not at all in sympathy with its religious significance or uses. And before long he went abroad to perfect himself in his musical studies. But not till a most ludicrous event befell him. On a Christmas-day a great performance was to be given. The church was full. All were musically expectant. It had been given out that something might be expected. And surely something was had a little more than was expected. For, when every stop was drawn, that the opening might be with a sublime choral effect, the down-pressing of his hands brought forth not only the full expected chord, but also a cat, that by some strange chance had got into the organ. She went up over the top as if gunpowder had helped her. Down she plunged into the choir, to the track around the front bulwark of the gallery, until opposite the pulpit, when she dashed down one of the supporting columns, made for the broad aisle, when a little dog joined in the affray, and both went down toward the street door at an astonishing pace. Our organist, who, on the first appearance of this element in his piece, snatched back his hands, had forgotten to relax his muscles, and was to be seen following the cat with his eyes, with his head turned, while his astonished hands stood straight out before him rigid as marble!

But in all these vicissitudes, and in all this long series of players, good playing has been the accident, while the thing meant and attempted has been, in the main, a perversion of music, a breaking of the sabbath-day, and a religious nuisance. The only alleviation in the case was, the general ignorance of the proper function of church music saved the congregation from feeling what an outrage they had suffered. But we must try this topic once more before we can get it fairly finished.—*Independent.* †

The Colley; or, Shepherd's Dog.

A gentleman sold a considerable flock of sheep to a dealer, which the latter had not hands to drive. The seller, however, told him he had a very intelligent dog, which he would send to assist him to a place about thirty miles off; and that when he reached the end of his journey, he had only to feed the dog and desire him to go home. The dog accordingly received his orders, and set off with the flock and the drover; but he was absent for so many days that his master began to have serious alarms about him, when one morning, to his great surprise, he found his dog returned with a very large flock of sheep, including the whole that he had lately sold. The fact turned out to be, that the drover was so pleased with the colley that he resolved to steal him, and locked him up till the time when he was to leave the country. The dog grew sulky, and made various attempts to escape, and one evening he succeeded. Whether the brute had discovered the drover's intention, and supposed that the sheep were also stolen, it is difficult to say; but by his conduct it looked so, for he immediately went to the field, collected the sheep, and drove them all back to his master.

The Prince of Madagascar.—The Rev. Mr. Ellis will be remembered by our readers, as the name of the missionary ambassador sent out from England to Madagascar, in behalf of the martyred and persecuted Christians of that Island. His recent volume, "Three visits to Madagascar," contains an encouraging picture of the Prince Royal in contrast with the blind and fanatical cruelty of his mother, the Queen. From the account given of his character, his accession to power, if granted by Divine Providence, will begin a new and happy era for the sorely-tried church of Christ in the Island, as well as for all his people. He is represented as uniting to a high degree of courage and strength of purpose, a disposition full of humanity and wisdom. He regards human life as sacred, and "when there was a conspiracy among his own adherents to destroy his most formidable and determined enemies, he peremptorily forbade anything of the kind on his behalf; and at length, not being certain that this prohibition would restrain his followers, he actually went himself and personally informed his rivals of the threatened danger, and thus saved their lives. His keen sense of the cruelties inflicted upon the Christians, contributed in all probability to induce the prince to become their friend; and when, ultimately, repudiating the claims of the idols of this country, he identified himself with the Christians, though thereby imperiling his prospects of the crown, and subsequently, when he is said to have remonstrated against all open persecution, whatever the consequences to himself might be, he evinced a degree of moral courage not always associated with the gentle demeanor and humane disposition which he has so uniformly manifested."

"Pray Sir, Who are You."

Some years ago there was a clergyman in Ireland who was a very singular man. He is known as Dean Swift. He was very much opposed to extravagance in dress. He particularly disliked to see persons in humble life try to ape the dress of those above them. The following instance is given of the way in which he reproved this folly in a person whom he really esteemed.

The Dean had been publishing some of his works in London. A printer, by the name of George Faulkner, had been getting subscriptions for these works, and he called to pay his respects to the Dean, and tell him how he was getting along. Before doing this, however, he dressed himself up like a fashionable gentleman of those times, with a long waistcoat covered over with lace, a great powdered wig, and other follies. Swift saw him coming up to the house, and knew him in a moment, but resolved to teach him a lesson. He pretended not to know him, and received him with as much ceremony as if he had been an entire stranger.

"And pray, sir," said he "what are your commands with me?"

"I thought it was my duty, sir," replied George, "to wait on you immediately on my arrival from London."

"Pray, sir, who are you?"

"George Faulkner, the printer, sir."

"You, George Faulkner, the printer? Why you are the most impudent, barefaced fellow for an imposter, I ever met with! George Faulkner is a plain, sensible man, and would never trick himself out in laces and fopperies as you have done. Leave my house this instant, sir, or I will have you sent to prison as an imposter."

Away went George as fast as he could. He was mortified exceedingly. But having put off his finery, he went back to the deanery in his usual dress, and was received with the greatest kindness.

"My friend George," said the Dean, "I am very glad to see you safe returned from London. Why, would you believe it, there was an impudent fellow here a while ago, decked out in a lace waistcoat like a fine gentleman, who wanted to pass himself off for you. But I sent him out a good deal faster than he came in, I assure you."

Dr. Binney and the Bishop.—The eminent Dr. Binney (of the English Independents or Congregationalists) has recently visited Australia. The Episcopal Bishop of that province received him in a cordial, brotherly spirit, and was grieved in his heart because of the ecclesiastical barriers which made it impossible for him to invite his honored brother in the ministry of Christ to an unqualified fellowship in the labors of the gospel, in his own church. His discontent with this evil, and his own views of a practical remedy, are so nearly representative of a large and growing portion of devout Episcopalians in this and the mother country, as to deserve notice. He addressed a noble and eloquent letter to Dr. Binney, expressive of his sentiments, and proposing measures of union between Episcopalians and other denominations of Christians, which are substantially the same with those lately suggested by large-hearted members of that pale in this country.

Lancaster, Pa.—"A few Sundays ago I got our pastor to preach a sermon to the firemen. All the companies, except one, turned out in a body. The church was crowded, and many persons left, unable to obtain seats. Last Sunday three of us made efforts to open meetings in the hose houses. The first was in the Union, and was well attended; and I have succeeded in getting the Americans to open their doors next Sabbath. This movement has created quite a sensation in this dead city! Some say "I am crazy," some, "it's all folly," some, "the devil will laugh in his sleeves," but this does not stop me; and I trust, by the blessing of God, to make the devil tremble, as did Felix of old. All the ministers in this city approve it, and bid me "God speed"—Two or three young men from each of the Churches have joined me in this good work, and we hope, with God's blessing, and the aid of some of our young men who are not afraid to "stand up for Jesus," to carry it further yet, even into the very dens of sin in this city."

Petty Persecutions.—Protestants, in an intensely Popish country, are certain to be subjected, by petty magistrates, to petty persecutions, in spite of the best intentions, even where such exist on the part of the Government. A man was lately arraigned, fined and imprisoned in France, by a provincial magistrate, for lending a Protestant book to a neighbor. The color of law was, that he had violated the act forbidding to peddle books without license! Such a decision can hardly be sustained, and everything of the kind that comes to light, damages the cause of Rome, and advances France on the high road to religious light and liberty.

The Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1859.

PRACTICAL LESSONS.

In reflecting on the subject of the revival of religion which has been in progress in our country for a year and a half past, we have thought of several important lessons of great practical value, which which God has been teaching the churches.

First, the importance of union in efforts to advance His cause, and save souls. This is one of the great and marked features of the present work, that different denominations, forgetting their peculiarities have combined for prayer and labor to do good. This has been in accordance with our Saviour's prayer for the unity of His people, not in externals, but *in spirit*. It has strengthened and encouraged Christians themselves, and it has impressed upon the world that the followers of Christ are not selfish in their motives, and that they all have one great end in view, to benefit man and glorify God; and that though differing in some unimportant respects, they yet all agree in the essentials. Never before was the conviction so general as now, of the importance of Christian union.

Secondly, we have learned a lesson, never to be forgotten, of the *efficacy of prayer*. This was the theory of Christians before, and it was to some extent, believed and acted upon. But now we have had a *demonstration* that cannot be denied or resisted. Never before in the history of the world in any age, have there been more undeniable and astonishing answers to prayer, than in the union meetings of the past year. There are no cases recorded in the Scriptures that are more clear and indisputable. The records of these instances, connected with the different prayer meetings, in which God has heard and answered his people, would astonish any one who should read it, drawn out in all its fullness.

Besides this, also, it has been shown how important an element is prayer in the advancement of Christ's cause. This has been *the* great and almost the only public measure employed in the present revival. There has been no great preacher abroad as in the days of Whitfield or Nettleton, or Finney: nor has there been employed any great machinery of measures, or long and exciting "protra ted meetings," and yet there have been thousands converted. The great instrumentality has been the Union Prayer Meeting.

Thirdly, we have seen *the importance of lay effort for the salvation of souls*. Laymen have been especially prominent in the present work of grace. They have generally conducted the union prayer meetings, and taken a prominent part in the exercises. And they have labored privately to bring sinners to Christ. Never before has this agency been so active and efficient.

And fourthly, there is in the present revival *a demonstration of the operation of the Holy Spirit on men's hearts*. Alluding to this great work, the N. Y. *Intelligencer* says:

> The minds of all men are satisfied that it is the work of the Holy Spirit. It is the *special* work of God. Human philosophy fails to account for it on any of the known laws of the human mind. Mere human influence could not produce the phenomena which we now witness in the Christian world. The great and chief instrumentality of this revival is *prayer*. There is no extra preaching, or extra efforts. Men come together from out of the thorough fares to pray. They come rushing from the marts of trade to call on God in prayer. This has been all from the very beginning. This is all now. What ought to be expected from such an instrumentality as this? Anything like the present manifestations, all over our country, and all over the world? Certainly not, judging from mere human probabilities. The history of the world shows nothing like it. The *power of prayer* is acknowledged and felt. Opposition is disarmed. Conviction is fastened upon all minds, that *this is God's work*, and his alone. Even Christians have been *slow* to believe; but they have been *compelled* to believe.
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> The secular press has often spoken in regard to this revival, and often—nearly always—in accordance with the foregoing views. The exceptions have been rare.

This is testimony from an unbiased source, recognizing the great facts and features of this great revival, as they must be by every honest mind, purely as the work and results of Almighty Power.

Viewing this gracious visitation in this light, what cause has all the Church of God for humility, gratitude, praise, and joy! What encouragement has she to pray and labor for the spread and perpetuity of this glorious work.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Among the organizations for promoting the welfare of mankind, those called Temperance societies are not the least important. In this State, where intemperance has been one of the greatest sources from which vice and immorality has flowed as from a fountain, all endeavor to arrest this great and trying evil should be hailed with pleasure, and words of encouragement given by all who have the good of California at heart. At present the cause of temperance is progressing, new Divisions of the Sons of Temperance are almost daily being organized in various parts of the State, and hundreds are seeking safety within their ranks from the temptation of strong drink.

In our own city, additions in large numbers are being made to all the old temperance societies, but the most hopeful of all the signs of the times, is the association commenced some few months since among the firemen, called the Dashaways.

This association appears to be particularly calculated to attract the class of persons who most need its aid. The liberality, good feeling, marked ability and earnestness of its officers, have already made it a decided success. It numbers among its members many whose faces are well known on Montgomery street, as persons who stood in need of just such an institution to save them from habits which must end in destruction. Its members are now counted by hundreds, and it bids fair to be the nucleus on an organization that will spread over our State and perhaps over the United States. Could California be honored by organizing a society that extending over the Union should be the means of banishing intemperance from the nation, she would give a benefit to her country tenfold greater and richer than can ever be derived from all her golden soil, and would deserve the thanks of the millions she will have aided to preserve from a fate worse than death.

Passage Rates.—The prices on the *Orizaba* on 5th May, have been fixed as follows: First cabin, $150 and $175; second cabin, $100; steerage, $50.

INCREASE OF THE MEANS OF GRACE.

One of the peculiarities of the present work of grace, in the Atlantic States, consists in the fact that large cities seem to be specially blessed.—Hitherto it has been found exceedingly difficult to gain public attention in populous places, to the subject of religion to such a degree as to result in a Revival, as it is technically called. But now, in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, there appears to be a wide-spread interest. In New York, it is estimated that there have been not less than *ten thousand* conversions within a year, and Baltimore seems now to be the seat of an unprecedented work.

Such being the case, it seems to us that Christians in this, the chief city on the Pacific coast, ought to be encouraged and stimulated to unceasing prayer and effort to secure a general revival here. Why may we not hope for such a blessing, when God is favoring his people so remarkably just now in other great cities? There is no reason why we should not, if we will grasp the promise and do all our duty. Prayer is just as effectual here as elsewhere, and well directed Christian effort is just as much adapted to secure the result of the conversion of sinners here as elsewhere, and just as certain to be blessed of God.

It has appeared to us for some little time past, that there ought to be an increase of the public means of grace in the city. It is not enough in present circumstances that the church edifices are open and the Gospel preached in them on the Sabbath. There ought to be such services on week evenings in the different places of worship, where men can resort and hear the warnings, exhortations and instructions of the ambassadors of Christ, and be persuaded to be reconciled to God. In fact, there ought to be some house open *every evening in the week*, where sinners may hear the proclamation of the truth, and if there were, we feel quite confident it would be well filled with attentive and interested listeners, and the result would be a very greatly increased attention to religion and numerous conversions. At any rate the experiment should be tried.

Suppose the different churches should each institute one or two such services in their respective places of worship, selecting different evenings, so that one or more houses should be open every evening in different parts of the city; might we not expect good results? Or, if several churches should unite in a series of meetings, the pastors preaching alternately, so that there should be a service every night for two or three weeks, or as long as circumstances should render it advisable, would the effort be in vain? We are confident it would not.

We throw out this suggestion for consideration, and hope it may be acted on. We are aware that the objection may be raised that no such resort has been had in the Atlantic cities, and that the work has gone on without it. But this is no reason why we should not adopt the measure here. For, first, our circumstances are somewhat different, and call for a different course of action. Secondly, we are by no means sure that far greater results would not be witnessed at the East if there were more preaching. And, thirdly, this is a divinely appointed means of grace, for it "pleases God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe." It is a safe measure; and besides that, it is scriptural and apostolical, not only to preach the Gospel on the Sabbath, but day after day when circumstances call for increased means. And it is a measure which has been greatly blessed in all ages since that of the apostles. Can we doubt how Paul would act were he now in San Francisco? Would not his spirit be stirred within him to see the wickedness here, and would he not avail himself of the present interest to press the claims of Jesus Christ on men? Undoubtedly he would. His voice would be lifted up day after day like a trumpet, calling sinners to repentance, and urging Christians to redouble their diligence in the service of their Master.

REVIEW OF THE SESSION.

It is usual for a merchant, on the conclusion of any considerable operation, to have a general account current of it made up, so as to see what balance it leaves and on which side it is, debtor or creditor. Something of this nature we propose to do, very briefly, for the session of our Legislature just ended.

At the commencement of it, all the better part of our community demanded a Sunday Law, to protect them from annoyance in the quiet exercise of their worship, and it was expected, from the change in the personnel of the Supreme Bench, that one might be enacted which would be recognized by that tribunal as constitutional. Such an one was introduced by Mr. Sloss, of El Dorado, and warmly supported by Mr. Banks of our delegation; yet it failed by a single vote, partly shouldered aside by the all-absorbing Bulkhead question, but more from the lukewarm support of its professed friends, than from any very active opposition to it. We carry this to the debit.

Another measure that was called for and hoped for, was an improvement in our shameful Divorce Law. A bill was introduced by Mr. Aud, which, if not all that was to be wished, would at least have been better than that we have. But in the course of debate in the houses, so many of the good features were struck out of it, while the objectionable ones were obstinately retained, that at last its friends did not think it worth carrying forward, and allowed it to drop. Another debit item.

A bill to regulate the distribution of funds arising from School Lands was brought in, the effect of which would have been to make the whole grant by Congress for school purposes, (16th and 36th townships,) available for the whole State. At present, those counties in which the land is worthless, as in the mountains, or where it is private property, as in San Francisco and some others, derive no benefit from it whatever. The law was passed, but afterwards, by an understanding between the bulkheaders and the cow counties, it was reconsidered. Carried to debit both on account of the manner and substance of the action.

The Guager Law, as it is called, was in its first form a bill to exempt California wines from a somewhat oppressive and nearly useless tax for guaging, and afterwards, as amended, it became a bill to abolish the office of State Guager. The friends of the latter managed to coax off some of the principal opponents by promises of easy terms, and having further obtained the co-operation of the Bulkheaders, this bill also was strangled. A small item, but little on the wrong side.

We come now to the Bulkhead bill, and its appendix, the Morgan Wharf Bill (which was properly a bill to compensate Levi Parsons et als., for their patriotic services in trying to pass the first named); both thrown out by small majorities, the former by only three votes. The whole course of this affair has been watched with so much eagerness by the public of California, that it is useless to dilate. We shall only, therefore, observe that while in almost any other Legislature the possibility of such a bill being introduced would be considered a scathing disgrace, here, in California it is a big triumph that it has not been passed. Let it go to the credit, at any rate, for what it is worth.

Another bill, the Gamblers' Bill, was not even thrown out, but the friends of California managed to slide it over into the unfinished business and suffocate it in that way. Credit a trifle for that.

In like manner, the Slaughter House Bill allows our nuisances to be where they have always been, but as our friends managed to slide in a clause, that legal remedy against them should not be impaired, things are just as they were. We thought, at first, to give a small credit for this, but on second thoughts we decide to debit it, on the ground that the Legislature had no business to touch the subject at all. It is a municipal matter, and if our Board of Supervisors cannot be trusted to regulate it, then the sooner San Francisco is disfranchised, the better.

A law has been passed for dividing off a portion of our State, in order to make a new territory to be called Colorado. As the object is pretty plainly to establish a slave State on our southern border, our people, (who have been completely taken by surprise,) give no thanks for this action. It is hoped, indeed, that it will be declared unconstitutional, and therefore null, but we have seen the Constitution of the United States overridden so often of late, that we have more serious fears than many of our neighbors, whether that of California will prove a sufficient bulwark. We must carry that to the debit, as a pretty heavy item.

Lastly, as a small entry to the credit, put down the Cemetery Law, nearly the same as that of New York, and the act amendatory of the Religious Corporation Act, which will enable church societies to borrow money on somewhat fairer terms than hitherto. And thus endeth the record of the Tenth Legislature of the State of California. It has left undone what it ought to have done, but it has refused to do some things which it ought not to have done; its immorality in history will consequently arise in a great measure from its having *done nothing*.

THE NOON PRAYER MEETINGS.

The Union Prayer Meeting held every day in the basement of the Calvary Presbyterian church, from 12 to 1 o'clock, is increasing in interest. There was a steady advance in numbers and in feeling through the last week. On Monday of this week the attendance was greater than at any previous period, and the tone of the meeting was high. On Tuesday and Wednesday there seemed to be an earnest spirit of prayer manifested, and there were indications of a deepening work.

There seems to be a spreading and augmenting conviction among ministers and christians that we are to witness an extensive revival of religion in this city. That we may do so, should be the earnest prayer of every friend of Jesus Christ and of morality. Surely there never was a time or place, when and where a revival of religion was more needed than here just now.

But in order to secure such a result there must be more Faith. When the disciples asked Christ once why they could not perform a certain miracle he answered, "*because of your unbelief*," adding, "these," that is the kind of spirits which they had sought in vain to exercise, "go not out but by prayer and fasting." And is not the condition of things in this city such, that more than ordinary faith, accompanied by special prayer and fasting, is needed to secure a general religious awakening? No *common* efforts, or such as would avail in some other places, will do here. Are christians sensible of the greatness of their work here, and are they ready for it? If not, should they not firstly and earnestly pray for *more faith*, and make a fresh consecration of themselves to God?

Judge Blake's Lecture.—A lecture was delivered before the Normal School Association on Monday evening last, by Hon. M. C. Blake, upon the subject of "Discipline in Schools." The audience was not confined to the Association. All interested in schools were invited, and consequently the church was well filled. Without introducing anything new, the speaker referred with great earnestness to the necessity of such a discipline in schools as shall absolutely enforce order and attention to study, on the part of the scholars while in school, even though the "oil of birch," to use his own words, has to be used to effect those results. He was rather severe upon the indulgent parents who think their children are too good to be corrected, and equally so on those who believe that children can always be controlled by words of kindness. It was evident he, in his youthful days, had the benefit of the kind of school discipline he recommended, and believed in its beneficial effects. He did not mince his words, but spoke what he believed to be correct without disguise. Such honest, outspoken truths, could they be oftener brought home to the attention of parents, and all those who have the care of children, would greatly benefit the rising generation, and relieve teachers from much that is disagreeable to them in the conscientious discharge of their duties. Judge Blake deserves the thanks of all good citizens, for his lecture, and we should be glad to have it repeated in every town and city in California.

The County Industrial School.—The building designed for this institution is so near completed that it is contemplated by the Board of Directors, to open it early next week for the purpose for which it is erected. The Superintendent, Mr. Hennell, is at present busily engaged in making the necessary arrangements for procuring furniture and other articles, to be ready for the reception of those who may be committed to his charge. With the highest opinion of his capacity for the position, we cannot but feel he has an arduous task before him, and regret that the distance from the city at which the building is located, will, in some measure, deprive him of the aid and sympathy of the friends of the institution, which a more contiguous location would have afforded him. In the structure itself, it appears to us, from a personal inspection, many important mistakes have been made, involving increased expenditure, and less desirable accommodation for its inmates; but having a hearty desire for the success of so praiseworthy an effort, we trust that all the difficulties will be overcome, and in the additions to the building, which will probably soon be required, the mistakes made, will be so far corrected as to make it all that can be desired.

COMMUNICATION.

Brother Warren: My statement at the last Union Prayer Meeting, in relation to the wonderful religious movement in the upper end of Napa valley, was, on one point, misunderstood by your reporter. I stated that the solemn covenant entered into by Christians of different denominations to give God no rest until He came and blessed every household in their neighborhood, dated back some *two years* prior to the time of my visit in October last. I stated that during those years, something like a constant revival had been enjoyed by God's people: that at the meeting, which it was my privilege to attend, that covenant was *renewed*, and the, to me astonishing, statement was then made, that there was not one house for miles around, in which the triumphs of redeeming grace were not found. Out of some families one had been taken; out of others two, and in some instances, entire households were saved.

This glorious state of things was not the *result* of the October meeting, but of the two previous years of faithful, prayerful labor. Some of the incidents of those years are curious, as indications of the utter devotion of Christians to their great purpose.

During a meeting which was continued two or three weeks, a creek became so swollen by the rains as to prevent the attendance of part of the members—instead of suspending the religious services till the creek would fall, the neighbors gathered and built a bridge over it. Another instance, in that of a man, residing in the upper end of Knight's valley, traveling *eighteen* miles every afternoon to attend the evening services, and returning after their close. The meetings, such as I attended, were a part of the regular services of the Methodist Episcopal church, and so far as I could learn, the brethren of that branch of Christ's house, were the principal actors in the above named measures, though there were present ministers of the Baptist, Cumberland Presbyterian, Protestant Methodist, Methodist Church South, and Old School Presbyterian.

Yours, W. C. Anderson.

The Tuesday Evening Union Prayer Meeting was held this week in Rev. Dr. Anderson's church, on Stockton street, and was well attended Two persons who had become awakened, rose near the close to ask the prayers of christians, that they might be guided in the path of life. The meeting on Tuesday evening next will be held in the Baptist church on Washington street.

Friday Evening.—There is also a Union Prayer Meeting held on Friday evenings, in the south part of the city. This week it will be in the Folsom street Methodist church. These meetings are well attended, and the one last Friday evening was especially full and impressive.

A Deserving Poetess.—We last week published the poem written by Miss Ida Craig, which gained the fifty guinea prize in London, on Burns, and which was read at the anniversary of the Poet. She is a poor girl, about 25 years of age, and, until recently, supported herself and her mother by sewing neck-ties. She is now Assistant Secretary of the "National Association of Social Science," in London, got up by Lord Brougham. The poem bore off the palm from 621 competitors. It is published in the British journals. The second poem, in the estimation of the Judges, was written by a boy of fifteen, named Myers, and is considered quite as extraordinary a performance for a boy of that age as anything of Chatterton's.

Public Schools.—The winter term of the Public Schools of the city, closes to-morrow, the 28th inst. The public examinations and exhibitions have been dispensed with, the Board of Education believing that the schools would be benefitted by so doing. The schools are at all times open to inspection, and should be visited by those interested, whenever they can spare time for that purpose. A visit paid when no previous preparation has been made, will exhibit more of the real practical working of the system, in a few minutes observation, than a week's attendance upon examinations and exhibitions, for which months had been spent by the scholars in rehearsing the parts to be performed.

Odd-Fellows Celebration.—The Independent Order of Odd-Fellows celebrated the Fortieth Anniversary of that organization, on Tuesday last, in all parts of the United States. In this city they had a public procession of all the members resident here. They were escorted by several military companies, and made a beautiful appearance. After the procession an oration was delivered before the members, by T. W. Freelon, Esq., and a Poem by Dr. J. F. Morse, in the American Theatre on Sansome street.

CITY ITEMS.

Coinage.—For the week ending Saturday last, there was deposited in the Mint 22,304 ounces of gold, valued at $400,000. $280,000 worth of double eagles were coined.

Letters by the Overland Mail.—The Overland Mail, which left this city on Wednesday last at 12 o'clock, carried 782 "through" letters, and 77 "way" letters. Total, 859. The mail of Friday carried away 1427 letters.

Limantour's Bail Forfeited.—The case of Limantour, indicted for forgery and perjury, was called up before the U. S. District Court yesterday, and as the defendant did not appear to answer the charge, his bail, amounting to $35,000 was declared forfeited. Michael Reese and Manuel Castro were the sureties.

The City Hall Lighted with Gas.—The Board of Supervisors last Monday evening, adopted a resolution that the City Hall should be lighted with gas. This was about 11 o'clock in the night, and the burners which have lately been placed in various portions of the building, were immediately lighted; and the City Hall, for the first time since the Cable celebration was well illuminated. There are four lights in the station house, one in the middle court, one at the rear entrance, one in the office of the Captains of Police.

Brewer Acquitted.—The trial of Jos. Brewer for the murder of Ben Moulton, near the entrance of the Lyceum theatre some months ago, in the Fourth District Court, was submitted to the Jury, who, after deliberating an hour and forty minutes, brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty."

A Pharisee.—A week filled up with selfishness, and the Sabbath stuffed full of religious exercises, will make a good Pharisee but a poor Christian. There are many persons who think Sunday is a sponge with which to wipe out the sins of the week. Now God's altar stands from Sunday to Sunday, and the seventh day is no more for religion than any other. It is for rest. The whole seven are for religion, and one of them for rest.

Eastern Religious News.

We continue this week, our cullings of news items of interest from our Eastern religious exchanges. The great feature in the aspect of things as presented by the papers is the wide spread work of grace now in progress in the Atlantic States, and which is peculiarly powerful in the cities.

The Great Revival.

New York.—The *Intelligencer* says: It is wonderful that the revival is still undiminished in any of its elements of power after being in operation a year and a half, or nearly that time. Indeed, it is a matter of grave question, whether there has been any time when the great revival has been at a higher stand point than now; or has ever risen to so high a place as that which it now occupies.

The Fulton Street Prayer Meeting.

The three lecture rooms are now opened, and every day they are filled to their utmost capacity, and many go away unable to gain admission. The spirit of prayer seems to be on the increase—rising continually. So it seems to all who regularly attend, and so it is often expressed. We do not believe that there is any going back, whatever, from the stand point which this meeting had gained one year ago.

One Year and-a-half in Prayer.

The Fulton street meeting for prayer has been in operation, when one week more has glided away, one year and-a-half—March 23d. What a history of mercy! We hope that this last week of the one year and a-half of the prayer meetings will be one of special prayer for all those cases for prayer where prayer has not yet been answered. Will not all our readers join us in special prayer for all these cases of still unanswered prayers?

Hopes of Christians Shaken.

One of the effects of this great revival is to shake the hopes of Christians. They totter and fall. Several clergymen have asked for prayer, having been brought to feel that though they preached the gospel to others, there was danger that they themselves should be cast away. Only yesterday, and on other days of late, ministers, who have preached the gospel for years, pray to be prayed for, that their evidence of being Christians may be brighter; or, if they have never been converted, that they may now be brought to repentance.

Many professors have requested prayers, that they may have a good hope in Christ, having been compelled by their own convictions to abandon all hope that they ever have been "born again." Oh! how many false hopes have stood naked and revealed under the searching sunlight of this revival. How many hopes of long standing have fallen to the ground! God is trying the hopes as well as the faith of his children in these our days. Great numbers in all our churches feel that their hopes is like the failing quicksands, having no sure foundation.

The *Observer* says:

> A speaker in the Fulton street meeting said that he presumed that ten thousany persons had been added to the evangelical churches of New York within one year. He had taken some pains to ascertain the facts; and he was satisfied that this was within bounds. It was just so much power added to that which before existed in the churches. He had looked around to see where they were. A few, he rejoiced to say, had buckled on the harness. They were thorough and constant workers in various efforts to do good.

The Union Prayer Meetings, Philadelphia.

They have been largely attended during the past week. Cheering intelligence has been brought from many quarters, pointed exhortations made, fervent prayers offered, touching incidents narrated, and kind words of encouragement extended. The interest in them, if not on the increase, is fully sustained. One year ago last Thursday, the 10th inst., the place of the meeting was changed from the small room in Jayne's Hall, capable of seating only three or four hundred, to the large room accommodating as many thousands. The anniversary of the change was celebrated with special thanksgiving to God for his answers to prayer and his blessing upon the labor of his servants. Want of space prevents more than a brief reference to a few of the good things of the week.—*Philadelphia Observer*.

Boston.—At one of the Globe Hall meetings there was reported an interesting work of grace on board the receiving ship Ohio, at the Navy Yard. The careless were awakened, and imprecations were exchanged for hallelujahs to God.

Two or three noted and extensive spirit venders addressed the brethren. The Lord had opened their eyes to the sinfulness of their calling, and they had now abandoned it, and were enabled to tell what great things had been done for their souls.

March 2. Hall completely thronged. The whole congregation was subdued into tenderness, and not a dry eye was to be seen. A brief interval was allotted to silent prayer, and the occasion was one of unusual solemnity.

Old South Chapel.—Cheering accounts were given of revivals in various parts of the city. A Scotch gentleman had experienced a change of heart, and had become so anxious about the spiritual welfare of his friends and family in the old country, that he had resolved to return by the next steamer with the express purpose of pointing out to them the way of life.

Baltimore.—At the noon prayer meeting on Monday, Rev. Mr. Chambers gave a cheering description of the manifestations of the Divine presence in Baltimore, Md. He had just returned from that city, after a sojourn there of ten days and reported that God was never among those people as he is now. The work that is going on is truly wonderful. Among all classes, the high, the low, the rich, the poor, the cultivated, the degraded, the learned, the ignorant, God is making his arm bare. Meetings are held daily at noon and at four in the afternoon. It is a cheering feature, that the oldest families, the most wealthy, the most aristocratic, most fashionable, are so largely represented there. No less than seven private carriages were counted in a row in front of one of these meetings. The Young Men's Christian Associations conduct them, and the interest in them is deep and pervading.

The work has gone out, too, among the most abandoned characters. Four members of a gang of desperadoes that infested the city, are now under sentence of death. This produced a degree of solemnity among them. Their minds were turned to serious things. Eighty or ninety had been converted. They had bought a lot and resolved to build a hall and establish a reading room. They have, said one of them, exchanged the revolver and billy, and bowie knife, for the Bible and the hymn book. May they be mighty with these weapons.

Sunday Schools and Bible classes are being blessed. The ministers meet together on Saturday afternoons to ask for the Divine blessing. Those churches whose ministers are earnest in these meetings, whose members are active in the prayer meetings, are being blessed, while there is a deadness in the churches that are holding back. The evening meetings connected with the churches are being blessed. They are numerously attended. The union prayer meetings are being blessed. Where in January they had an attendance of forty or forty-five, they are now counted by hundreds. Yesterday Mr. Dunning's church was crowded. The lecture room was thrown open, and that was filled too. Many went away who were unable to obtain admission. Men of every class are crowding into the meetings. The work of the Spirit in that city is truly glorious.

Religious Interest in Michigan.—The Detroit *Advertiser* says there is a general religious awakening throughout Michigan. The labors of the Presbyterian church in Ypsilanti have resulted in the conversion of one hundred and twenty souls.

The Rev. Mr. Gallagher, rector of the Protestant Episcopal church, in Oswego, recently preached a discourse in the chapel of the Clifton Water Cure, at the close of which he related to the audience the interesting work of religion which had been going forward in the city of Oswego the past year. He stated that six hundred souls had professed conversion to God during the past year, and so genuine had been the work, that he had not heard of one person who had gone back to a state of impenitence. Their union prayer meetings were kept up, and though the work was not progressing now as fully as it had, yet it had not ceased, and they were looking for greater and more powerful displays of grace the year to come. His own church has received 100 increase during the past year.

At New Albany, Ind., the religious interest has been greatly increasing. Preaching was continued daily to crowded houses.

The Presbyterian church at Waveland, Ind., has been blessed and revived.

Rye, N. H.—There is a great revival, says the Newburyport *Herald*, in Rye. A correspondent writes that 150 persons have been converted. It would seem to be pretty genuine work, for it has brought together all the churches, Congregational, Methodist and Christian—to work as one body.

In Wilmington, N. C., and the immediate vicinity, conversions have been numerous, between 500 and 600.

LATE EASTERN NEWS.

By the Overland Mail, we have St. Louis dates to the 4th inst., and telegraph advices of the day previous from all the Eastern States. The following summary contains the most interesting items:

Washington News.—The *Union*, of April 1st, has an apparently semi official article on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, saying that the President has never changed his policy concerning it, that the American construction will be substantially carried into effect, that the Musquito protectorate, and the Bay Islands will no doubt be surrendered to Nicaragua and Honduras respectively; that the substance of Sir Wm. Gore Ousley's instructions has been communicated to this Government only through Lord Napier, that it has full faith in the loyalty of the British Government, and that if Sir Wm. Gore Ousley had exceeded his instructions in any particular, he will no doubt be called to a rigid account.

It is probable that Ex-Senator Jones will withdraw his resignation of the Bogota mission.

There are at least twenty applicants for the vacant Commissionership of Patents and Indian Affairs, which will not be decided on for a week.

Defeat of Miramon.—A letter from the commander of the Savannah, dated Vera Cruz, March 11th, confirms the former reports of the defeat of Miramon, and the success of the Constitutionalists in the interior, as well as their advance on the city of Mexico.

Washington Rumors.—A dispatch of the 31st ult., says: Mr. Eustis, of Louisiana, is to marry the daughter of Corcoran, the banker, on the 5th of April—the reception cards are out. Vanderbilt is here, demanding that Goverment shall give the preference to his steamers over the Cunard line, in transporting the foreign mails, according to the requirements of law. Bennett, of the *Herald*, with his usual priority of intelligence, announced several weeks ago that Napier's furniture was advertised for auction, showing that his successor does not mean to take the establishment.

Affairs in Nicaragua.—From all that we can learn it is not unsafe to say that if the statements in reference to Sir Wm. Gore Ousley's alleged action are correct, he has violated, not only his own instructions, but the solemn understanding between the British Government and that of the United States. If the facts are as stated, the refusal of Congress to grant him extraordinary powers to protect the rights and property of the citizens of the United States, exact a conformity with whatever may have been the written stipulations of Ousley's mission.

The recent outrage on the vessels of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company was to-day brought to the attention of the Government officials, who are reported to have said that the property of American citizens shall and will be protected. The prospects now are that additional vessels will be dispatched to Nicaragua.

Protection for the Overland Routes.—Leavenworth, April 2, 1859.—Information has been received from Washington, by parties in this city, announcing the intention of the Government to place several companies of cavalry on the emigrant route from this point to Denver City, for the protection of the mail passenger coaches and emigrants generally. The Big Blue will be bridged. This will insure a speedy transit.

Pike's Peak Gold Mines.—The following extract is taken from a letter dated Denver City, Feb. 1st, from John H. Jones to J. H. Bissonnette, and vouched for by Mr. Leon Boucher, of this city:

> The mines are in a flourishing condition. The winter has been so favorable that numbers of the miners have prospected and worked all the time, making it pay from five to fifteen dollars per day, packing their dirt a distance of 500 yards.
>
> The best mines struck recently are on Vasquez Fork, about twelve miles from this place. They have found shot gold, some of the particles weighing $2 50; one piece was brought in to-day worth $3 44.
>
> That there is gold here, and in abundance, is beyond a doubt. Every man on Cherry Creek and the South Platte, is well satisfied that nothing has been lost by coming out here. All are certain of realizing a fortune next summer. I am aware of places on Cherry Creek that will pay from twenty to one hundred dollars per day when there is water. So, enough of the mines at present.

Leavenworth, April 1.—The Platte Valley Skylark and Michigan, arrived to-day from St. Louis, bringing together over 300 passengers destined for the gold regions.

Information has been received from the exploring party sent out towards Pike's Peak, by Russel & Jones. The news is favorable.

Vigilance Committee Suit.—*Non suit of the Plaintiff*.—On the 28th ult., Judge Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, N. Y., delivered an opinion in the case of Melony vs. Dows, (growing out of the acts of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee) Judge Daly granted a motion for a non-suit, and the case was dismissed. The main ground was a want of jurisdiction on the part of the Court—the acts for which damages were claimed having been committed in California. This was in accordance with the ground assumed by Charles O'Conner, counsel for the defendant, and the decision has been confidently predicated for some weeks. Meloney has to pay the costs.

Fraud on the Government.—*N. York*, April 1.—I. C. Churchill was yesterday held in $10,000 bail on the charge of having perpetrated heavy frauds on the Government in connection with disbursements in behalf of the wagon road between El Paso and Fort Yuma.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The War Begun—Perhaps.—A dispatch from Charleston, South Carolina, says the *Courier* of that city, contains a telegram from Washington, stating that the war in Europe has actually commenced, and that George N. Saunders had brought a dispatch to that effect to the President. Hon. W. Porcher Miles, member of Congress from Charleston, telegraphed back that Lord Napier knew nothing about the report, but the *Courier* fails to be convinced.

The Eastern papers say, the aspect of affairs in Europe continues warlike. Most extensive preparations were making for hostilities in France, Austria and Italy. The Pope announced before the Consistory, that he did not claim the fulfillment of the demands for the evacuation of the Papal States. His only intention was to prevent a collision of the two Catholic empires in his dominions. He had entrusted his destiny to Providence, and orders have been given for public prayers, for the maintenance of peace.

It is asserted in some quarters, that a note of the Papal Government has been addressed to the Duke de Grammont, requesting the evacuation of the States of the Church, by the French troops, as early as possible.

A letter from Rome says the Pope is about to to send a Cardinal to Vienna and Paris, to arrange with the Austrian and French Governments the mode of evacuating the Roman States. It is not improbable that the mode of evacuating will be undecided, till the more important question of peace or war is settled.

An ugly feature which seems likely to fortify the Emperor of France in his designs against Austria, is founded in the fact that the Russian government has forbidden the exportation of horses. This is looked on as a measure intended to embarrass the Vienna Cabinet.

A Russian journal, the *Le Nord*, has formally taken the opportunity of expressing doubts as to the correctness of the report, that Russia was prepared to throw her influence in favor of the attitude taken by Germany in the existing crisis.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, in a dispatch of the 15th, says: The impression is that peace will be long maintained—stronger than ever. Austria is fully prepared for war, but will faithfully keep her promise given to the British Government, not to act aggressively.

Austria continues to concentrate her forces upon the frontiers of Piedmont. A hundred and ten thirty-six pounders had arrived at Pavia. Six thousand men were quartered at Lodi, and seven thousand will shortly assemble at Mantua. Ten thousand siege shells are to be distributed to the army, and the Diritto assumes they are to be used in an attack upon Alexandria.

EFFECT IN AMERICA OF A WAR IN EUROPE.—A New York paper thus speculates: "The effects of a war in Europe would be rather beneficial to American interests, as it would tend to send much foreign capital here. The war would create a division of labor from productive to unproductive kinds. The great burdens of Europe are the millions of soldiers and idle priests, who eat up the productive labors like so many locusts. Here we have no such burdens. The only burden we have is that of a currency unnecessarily depreciated by a mixture of paper issues and promises to pay, instead of a purely metalic money of intrinsic value."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—A periodical that has attained a healthy circulation of 40,000 copies monthly, on its own merits, is not dependent on newspaper praise for success, so we can speak our honest sentiments of its merits with the more freedom. We have read its numbers as they have successively appeared, and have no hesitation in saying it is far in advance of any literary magazine that has heretofore appeared in the United States, in the general merit of its articles. The Boston Evening *Gazette* says:

> "Many an attempt has been made to establish something similar to the high-toned periodicals of England, and as often as each attempt has failed, the voice of exultation from the English press has been loud, and the cry raised that we can't do it. Well do we remember this when Putnam's Monthly was compelled to give way, in which we thought we had found a refutation of the established English opinion in regard to us. * * * And *now* the English press have honestly admitted that we have such a periodical, for the London Critic and Athenæum have been lavish of their praise the past few months. The "Autocrat" has been republished monthly in London, as it appeared in the Atlantic, calling forth golden opinions and the confession that their own periodicals have contained nothing so brilliant since the "Noctes Ambrosianæ."

We are glad to know that the circulation of this periodical is daily extending in the golden State, and that it is read with avidity by thousands of the hard-fisted working men in every part of the country. It is the first magazine that faithfully represents New England, her ideas, her manners, her morals, and her intellectuality, and does credit to them all. It is to be found in all the periodical depots of our State, and we commend it to our readers as well worthy of their patronage.

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Of the above Publications, we have received Goldsmith's Works in one volume, edited by Prior, comprising a variety o pieces now first collected, with copious notes.

In these volumes are found some of the finest productions of Goldsmith's pen. The Vicar of Wakefield, The Deserted Village, and other poems, and copious selections from Goldsmith's *Weekly Bee.*

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"As a writer, he was of the most distinguished class, whatever he composed he did it better than any other man could, and whether we regard him as a poet, as a comic writer, or as a historian, he was one of the first writers of his time, and will ever stand in the foremost class."—*Dr. Johnson.*

"The wreath of Goldsmith is unsullied. He wrote to exalt virtue and expose vice, and he accomplished his task in a manner which raised him to the highest rank among British authors."—*Sir Walter Scott*

STATE NEWS.

CALIFORNIA FURS AND SKINS.—A hunter who has been, during the last winter, "snowed in" on the headwaters of the Tuolumne river, arrived in this place this week, says the Sonora *Democrat*, with a fine lot of thirty or forty skins of various animals that he had captured. Some of these skins are very valuable. Those of the black fox bring from $74 to $140, the silver grey from $25 to $50, and others, prices ranging from $10 to $30 apiece. We believe this is the first invoice of skins or furs sent from this county since the discovery of the gold mines.

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.—We are informed, says the Red Bluff *Beacon*, by a gentleman who said that he was an eye witness, that the head and shoulders of a petrified panther were found, a few days since, near the head of Red Bank Creek in this county, neatly packed in a case of singular material, resembling in shape the horn of an ox. California abounds in natural curiosities.

LAND SLIDE.—On the 29th of March, says the San Andreas *Independent*, between San Andreas and the Willow creek (Calaveras county) saw mill, a very singular and unaccountable land fall occurred. In an instant, without any premonition of what was about to transpire, a hillock, near a hundred feet in diameter, sank down, perpendicularly, from thirty to forty feet. No tunnel, shaft or mining operation had ever been conducted at the place, and whatever was the cause, it is as yet unexplained.

CHEAP TRAVEL IN THE MOUNTAINS.—The Stockton papers announce that there will be a strong opposition in the stage business waged this spring and summer from that place, and advises those desiring to visit the Big Trees and Yo Semite Valley, to improve the golden opportunity.

BEE TREE FOUND.—A bee tree, with a large swarm of bees, in good working order, was found last week near Vallecito, in Calaveras county. The swarm must have deserted some hive in San Joaquin Valley.

ROBBERIES AT FORBESTOWN.—During the past week, says the Marysville *Express*, the store of Allen Beck, the saloon of Bloomfield & Co, butcher shop of Chickering & Co., and the cabin of Chappel, were entered by burglars and robbed, in the aggregate of $300 in money. The robberies are supposed to have been committed by gamblers in and around Forbestown.

THE STATE FAIR.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the State Agricultural Fair, held last week, it was voted to change the time of holding the State Fair to Tuesday, September 13th, instead of the 27th, as at first proposed. This is much better than at first proposed, as the last of September is too late for the commencement of a fair.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL.—An Agricultural and Mechanics' Society has been organized in Sonoma county, and the following officers were elected on the 13th inst.:

For President—Hon. W. P. Ewing.

For Vice Presidents—Wm. McP. Hill, M. S. Thompson, G. W. Gill, Hon. J. O'Farrell, Hon. J. M. Hudspeth, Calvin Holmes, George Kennedy Roderick Matthewson, Judge Lamb.

For Recording Secretary—J. B. Boggs.

For Corresponding Secretary—G. W. Grannis.

For Treasurer—Lindsey Carson.

For Directors—Col. Haraszthy, Major Singley, O. I. Robinson, Judge Morin, G. P. Brumfield, J. N. Baibache, Julio Carrillo, T. T. Phillips.

The first annual meeting of the Society is to be held at Healdsburg on August 25, and the first annual fair will be held at the same place on the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th of the same month.

BEES IN MARYSVILLE.—We are informed by Mr. John C. Fall that he bought four hives of bees during the State Fair in August last—two from Nye & Wescott, of this city, and two from San Jose. The two hives of Nye & Wescott have swarmed seven times; the two from San Jose have swarmed once.—*Marysville National.*

TELEGRAPH LINE.—The new line of telegraph running from San Jose to Los Angeles will be in operation to Gilroy in a very short time. The arrangements for its construction to that point have been completed several days, and men are already busy sinking the post holes.

FRUIT IN MARIPOSA.—The Mariposa *Star* of April 17, says: The recent cold weather has had the effect of thinning out some of the peach blossoms, but we are informed by those who are posted in these matters, that no serious damage will be done to the crops in this neighborhood. Newell & Allison's garden, at Mormon Bar, is in a flourishing condition, and from present prospects there is not much doubt the yield will exceed that of last year—probably two-fold. Enough of grapes and peaches will be produced to supply the demand in this market.

MINING ITEMS.

MARIPOSA.—The mining news from the upper Merced is highly encouraging. One Jordan, at Horse Shoe Bend, has taken from his claim the past winter upwards of $5,000. Other parties, mining near the same locality, have been running a tunnel on the south side of the river, and have found diggings that will pay from three to four dollars per day, with ground enough to keep them working three or four years.—*Mar. Star.*

MINING AT SMARTSVILLE, YUBA CO.—Messrs. Parry & Evans, week before last, washed from their tailings 100 ounces of gold, the result of seventeen days' work, or five and two-thirds days' work of three men. For this gold they received $10 25 per ounce. $2039, or $120 for each day's work.

HUMBOLDT CO.—We have been shown a very pretty specimen of pure gold, weighing three ounces, recently taken out of a claim on Crapo's creek, about three miles below the Forks of the Salmon, by Dan. Weston & Co.

At Gullian's Bar, McFarland, Grishon & Co., took from their claim, last week, 28 ounces—four men employed. Chris. Cornuston, Frost Bar, main Salmon, now averages $10 to the hand. Portuguese Co., on the opposite side of the river, makes an average of half an ounce to the man per day.

Thos. Whaling, at Big Flat Forks, makes six dollars to the man. In this vicinity there is plenty of vacant territory, with full supply of water from the flume of Nordheimer & Co. John Gaskins and Alex. Service, South Fork, half a mile above the junction, average not less than twelve dollars to the man—said to be the best claim in the vicinity. Hartcorn & Walker supply this region with plenty of goods.—*Northern Californian.*

CALAVERAS CO.—At a quartz Mill of Messrs. Marlette & Co., at Middle Bar, on the Mokelumne river, last week they took out 175½ oz. amalgam in four days run. The mill is small and not capable of crushing but a few tons per day. The rock is averaging upwards of $50 per ton. During the past week the rock taken out is supposed to be much richer than that crushed the week before. Some two or three hundred dollars of pure gold has been picked up in the lead nearly every day in the week.—*Chronicle.*

At Carson the companies on the flat are averaging $5 per day to the hand. On the hill side they are doing better; fifty car loads of dirt recently paid over $1000. New claims are being opened on the north slope of the celebrated Quartz Hill.

At Vallecito one firm purchased 1067 ozs. gold dust for the week ending Sunday. Other parties bought about half that amount—equal to $28,000.

Wade's Flat is paying very well. Humbug Hill is considered no longer a humbug. Last week it paid a company of five men, 65 ounces. The claimants on the Flat are preparing to go to work. Mr. Charles Norris struck a large vein of gold-bearing quartz. From a small piece of rock obtained from the vein, he extracted three ounces of gold. Another rich vein was struck not long since, by the Messrs. Isabel, of this place. From three sacks of dirt and decomposed quartz they realized over $2000. They intend putting up arastras to test at once the value of their discovery.—*San And. Ind.*

WALKER'S RIVER.—A letter from the Walker's river diggings, dated April 1st, has been received by the Mariposa *Star*. The writer says:

The winter has been very severe, but the worst is now over. The miners are "all well, but hungry," not having had anything to eat but bread and water for two months. At one time they thought they would have to break up camp and leave, but they have weathered it, and are now provided with beef. He says that it will hardly be safe to start before the 10th or 15th of June, and recommends the route by the Mono Lake as the best. The snow on the Placerville and Carson Valley road is from 9 to 21 feet deep. The mines prospect better than they did last fall.

LAND SLIDING AT MINNESOTA—PROBABLE DESTRUCTION OF THE TOWN.—On Sunday, 17th of April, the town of Minnesota, Sierra county, commenced to slide, and the latest accounts represent that the whole of the main street is in danger of going down a place which reaches a level at the distance of 700 feet. The business portion of the village stands, or stood, upon a flat just wide enough for one street and two rows of buildings. On the canon side, miners have been washing the bank, and a stream of quicksand was started which ran until the bank above gave way and carried off several buildings. On the other side of the street the buildings settled back, and the community are busy in removing property. Two horses were killed, but no person sustained other injury to his effects. —*Sierra Citizen.*

WARREN HILL, SIERRA COUNTY.—The *Mountain Messenger*, published at La Porte, Sierra county, is giving its readers descriptions of all the towns and mining camps in its neighborhood. The following item from its description of Warren Hill, a mining locality situated a mile and a half south of La Porte, is worthy of notice:

"In the mining laws of Warren Hill a provision was made forbidding the building or occupying of any establishment as a house of ill-fame; accordingly, no such place of bad repute has ever been opened on the Hill. This fact speaks loudly to the credit of the citizens, and also to those who framed the laws."

GENERAL WALKER TURNING PRIEST.—The *Propagateur Catholique*, the established French organ in New Orleans, of the Catholic church, stated a short time since that Gen. Walker, who recently joined the Catholic church, intended entering a religious order and becoming a priest. The General has left here for California, it is believed, to take a hand in the emigration expeditions to Arizona and Sonora, about which so much has been said. The Texas papers state that Lockridge's Arizona expedition will leave Texas on the 10th of August next.

There is good reason to believe this statement is incorrect.—ED.

FROM ARIZONA.

SILVER.—At the office of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company, in Tubac, says the *Arizonian*, a few days since, we saw a bar of fine silver which was being boxed up preparatory to shipment to New York, via Overland Mail. This bar was number seven, since the amalgamation works have been put in operation, or rather a portion of them; it was fifteen inches long, five inches wide, and two and one-half inches thick, and weighed 889 .38 ozs., its value being $1134 84. This bar was the result of three days' work of two amalgamation barrels. This is tangible evidence of successful silver mining, and even with only one quarter of the amalgamation works in operation, the company will hereafter turn out two such bars as the above per week. The bar was shipped to W. T. Coleman & Co., New York.

CAMELS LOST.—A number of camels belonging to the United States Government lately strayed away from Beale's Ranche, on the Colorado, and at last accounts had not been recovered. There were over twenty in the herd, and it is feared they have fallen into the hands of the Mojave Indians.

CANNIBALS STILL EXIST.

Wreck of the St. Paul and Massacre of her Passengers.—This ill-fated vessel, says the *Freeman's Journal* of January 29th, left Hongkong for Sydney, with three hundred and twenty-seven Chinese passengers, and on the night of 30th September was totally wrecked on the Island of Rossel. Captain Pennard, her commander, and eight of his crew, left the island in one of the boats, to endeavor to make the land and obtain assistance, and were picked up by the Prince of Denmark, schooner, on the 15th of October, inside Sir Everard Home's Group, and conveyed to New Caledonia. Immediately on learning the news of the disaster, the authorities at New Caledonia dispatched the French steamer Styx to ascertain the fate of those left on the island. The Styx arrived in Sydney on Tuesday evening, having left Rossel on the 8th instant, and brings the horrifying intelligence that the whole of the passengers and remainder of the crew had been killed by the natives with the exception of one Chinese, who has been brought to Sydney, and who has furnished the following account of the massacre:

The ship went on shore during the night; when daylight broke we landed by the boats on an island. The captain left in his boat with some of the crew, and we were not disturbed by the natives for a month after he was gone; they then came over from the mainland, distance about three-quarters of a mile, and made an attack on us. Some of us had double-barrelled carbines, but we got frightened, and threw them away. The only white man left with us, after the departure of Captain Pennard, was a Greek, who, having armed himself with a cutlass, fought desperately, and killed a great many of the natives before he was overpowered. They then took all our clothing, etc., which they partly destroyed. Any valuables that they found, such as sovereigns, rings, etc., they placed in a net bag which each man carried about his neck. At night we were placed in the center of a clear piece of ground, and fires lit in several places, the natives keeping a regular watch over us, and dnring the day they would select four or five Chinese, and after killing them, roast the flesh, and eat it; what was not consumed being deposited in their nets.

Their mode of proceeding was as follows:—The victims being decided upon, they were taken out, and beaten all over (excepting the head) with a kind of club, and then dispatched by ripping the stomach open. The body was then cut up in small pieces, and divided, the fingers, toes and brains being eagerly sought after; the bones were then collected, and either burnt or thrown away. I saw ten of my fellow-passengers killed in this way. Every day they brought us cocoa-nuts, or some wild roots to eat, and appeared to be quite friendly with us. This state of things continued until I was taken off the island. When I left, there were only four Chinese and the Greek alive, all the rest having been killed. I saw these five the day the steamer came in sight, but when the natives saw the boats coming on shore, they took them up the mountains. I was sick and lame, and they would not carry me, so that I watched my opportunity and contrived to conceal myself among the rocks until the boats came on shore.

THE EUROPEAN WAR—ITS EFFECT UPON SAN FRANCISCO.

As it appears pretty certain that we shall have a general war in Europe again, there can be no harm in casting a glance a little forward, and considering what are likely to be its effects upon our own interests.

In the first place, we have to observe that this will not be, like the last, a war of principle. No great power, on the present occasion, seeks by armed conquest to appropriate the territories of a weaker neighbor, and by trampling on all national right, calls forth the indignant resistance of the commonwealth of nations. Still less does any down-trodden nationality seek to free itself from the grasp of the oppressor; but in plain English, Louis Napoleon thinks that he is strong enough to make Austria disgorge Lombardy, which belongs to neither of them; and Austria is determined he shall not have it. In what way Lombardy is to be at all the better for their quarrel about the possession of her, does not yet appear. The principal consequence of this is, that Great Britain is not likely to be a party to the war, at least in its commencement. But the nature of it may change; indeed we should hazard little in saying that it must change; and in any case, John Bull's possessions are so wide-spread, and the threads of his policy so universally extended, that it is hardly possible some one or other of the belligerents should not tread on the old gentleman's corns, and set him also flourishing his cudgel in the fray!

One of the first consequences of the war will affect us indirectly, but unfavorably; it can hardly fail to cause a rise in freights—already a large item of our expenditure. We had some little experience of this in the Crimean war, when a considerable number of our clipper ships found lucrative employment in carrying English and French troops, artillery, munitions of war and commissariat stores to the Black Sea and the Baltic, not to mention bringing back what was left of them. Indeed, it is the impulse then given to ship-building which causes the great excess of shipping over what is required now, and as a necessary consequence of it, the low rates of freight which have ruled for some time back, with such a complete dearth of employment that we have recently seen several magnificent vessels leave this for Atlantic ports—a four months' voyage—in ballast! Well! it is a bad wind that blows nobody any good, and as our friends in New York and Boston will reap the principal benefit, we suppose we must "grin and bear it."

The next circumstance that calls attention is a more favorable one for us. Placed as Austria is, nearly in the centre of the grain-exporting districts of Europe, and especially in view of the great probability that Russia will be one of the parties in the war, we can see at a glance that there will be a heavy drain upon America for grain and breadstuffs. The armies of the powers likely to be engaged amount, on the peace establishment, to about two millions of men; to these there have been added, or there are in course of being added, about a million and a half more, all of whom cease to be producers and become consumers of the most wasteful kind, for in war it is impossible to be economical and careful of stores. But not only do they cease to be producers for themselves; they are taken from the population of the very countries which export grain to Western Europe in competition with our Western States. The peasants of the Ukraine, of western Poland, of Hungary, Galicia, and down the Danube, must give up producing food for man, to become themselves food for gunpowder. More than that; the war may begin in Italy, but a war between Russia and Austria—and present appearances are that Russia will side with France—must be carried on in the very countries we have named, thus rendering their cultivation precarious even to the population that will be left in them. True, Egypt is not likely to be disturbed, but Egypt is a small source of supply at best, so that it is to our Western prairies the combatants must look for food. But when this is the case, instead of sending flour and pork here, New York is much more likely to send here for flour and barley, and this would be a double advantage to California, inasmuch as it would not only create a large demand for her produce, but also influence greatly the restoration of her balance of population, by giving a powerful stimulus to her half employed tradesmen and commercial people to engage in the agricultural pursuits which at present are but half developed for lack of hands.

Lastly—for we cannot afford space to dwell on this subject—when Great Britain does get involved in the war, it will make the same difference to us with regard to the Pacific trade, that it will be to New York or Boston in that part of the North Atlantic, Mediterranean and Baltic; indeed, a good deal more. For to them it will merely give an increase of carrying trade, but in our case we may expect that it will make San Francisco to a considerably greater extent than at present, the depot of European merchandise for all the ports from Sitka to Valparaiso, perhaps in some degree also for China and Australia. We do not of course speak in the foolish supposition that the merchant flag either of England or of France will be banished from the seas, but it is impossible that the intercourse of the former with her distant colonies should be carried on with the same safety and regularity as in time of peace, and such outlying possessions as British Columbia, Hongkong, &c., will be forced to depend more upon undisturbed markets near at hand, than upon the less reliable and more distant source of supply at home. Our own clipper ships will continue to bring us the assorted cargoes which are wanted for our trade, and our steamers will continue to ply from this port to Puget Sound, as our coasters will continue to poke their bowsprits into Tumbez, Guayaquil, Callao, Iquique and Valparaiso, as before; but it will be considerably more risky for English ships and French ships to bring round the Horn the supplies which those ports have been accustomed to receive from them direct. Nor is it even too much to expect, as we already hinted, that China and Australia may have to look to San Francisco, more than ever they have done before, for a supply of those articles which hitherto they have been accustomed to receive from the mother country.

Fancies? do you say, reader? Well, be it so! They have not taken place yet, but far less likely things have, and in trade, as in war, it is often necessary to cast a look pretty far ahead. It will cost you nothing, at all events, to bear them in mind.—*Mercantile Gazette and Register.*

MARRIED.

In Columbia, April 17th, by Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Mr. C. Wheeler, of Shaw's Flat, to Miss Angeline Stretson

In Columbia, April 17th, by Rev. H. Baker, James Kendall to Miss W. C. Woehler.

In Fairfield, April 20th, by the Rev. Mr. Hunter. Wm. C. Caskie to Miss Mary B. Paine.

At Gold Hill, Placer County, April 17th, by the Rev. Mr. Winters, F. H. Kelly to Martha J. Waldron.

In the town of Yo-Semite, on Big Oak Flat, April 13th, Mr. M. Gilbert to Miss Mina Stamper.

In Sacramento, April 24th, L. S. Taylor to Miss L. E. Dixon.

Near Knight's Landing, in Yolo county, April 23d, by the Rev. J. Lewis Shuck, the Rev. James E. Barnes to Lucy Ann Lampton.

In Los Angeles, April 17th, by Rabbi Joseph Newman, Miss Jetta Hellman to Mr. J. Weil.

DIED.

In Sacramento, April 23d, James Zurcher, aged 48 years, a native of Switzerland.

In Sacramento, April 23d, John Brown, aged 24 years, a native of New York.

In Los Angeles, April 17th, of consumption, Sister Mary Mulane, aged 26 years.

At Young America, April 16th, Harriet E., wife of W. Stevens, Esq., aged 26 years, formerly from Page county, Iowa.

In Shasta, April 17th, Mr. B. B. Young, aged about 35 years.

At Squaw Flat, Shasta county, April 19th, Granville F. Chism, aged 36 years.

In this city, April 24th, Henrietta E. W., wife of J. C. Stebbins, aged 24 years.

In Shasta, suddenly, April 23d, Lieut. J. N. Briceland, formerly of the U. S. Navy, a native of Steubenville, Ohio.

At Coulterville, April 16th, Guilliame Mora, a native of Bordeaux, France.

In this city, April 22d, of consumption, Cornelius O'Leary, a native of New York, aged 29 years.

In Jackson, April 22d, Mrs. Mary Ann House, aged 24 years.

In Washington Township, Alameda county, April 18th, of consumption, Dr. B. F. Bucknell, a native of Maine, aged 36 years.

Lyon's Magnetic Powders, or Flea Powder.

Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Moths, and all pests of the vermin kind.

The importance of a reliable article of this kind is inestimable. In warm weather all nature teems with these annoying foes. The powder is the only article ever discovered which will exterminate them. A company of botanists, from the Horticultural Society of Paris, while amidst the ferns of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant very soon dropped dead. This fact was made use of to guard their night camps from these intruders. Quantities of the plant were brought home by Mr. E. Lyon, and found a positive insect destroyer in exery experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf chemically prepared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medals and Letters Patent have been obtained from the governments of England, France, Germany and Russia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.

Letter from the President of the United States.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 31st Jan., 1853.

"MR. EMANUEL LYON—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that the Royal Commission, of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a Medal and Certificate for the great value of your Magnetic Powders, &c.

"MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman."

The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince Albert.

IT IS FREE FROM POISON.

NEW YORK, October 1st, 1858.

MR. E. LYON—Dear Sir: We have analysed and tested your Magnetic Powders and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animal, but certain death when inhaled by bugs, ants and insects.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

LAURENCE REID, Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital.

Mr. John L. Rome, Superintendent of the New York Hospital, says, "he has expelled all the bugs, ants, roaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's Powder, and finds it of immense value."

Every Gardener and housekeeper must have a direct interest in an article of this kind. Reference can be made to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hotels; to Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L. M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, &c. &c. Judge Meigs says, "This discovery of Prof. Lyon, is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. It will destroy locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made pure."

Arrangements are now made through Messrs. BARNES & PARK, of New York, to have it sold throughout the world. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be cautious!

"NEW YORK, Nov. 8th, 1858.

"In retiring from business, I have sold my Insect Powders and Pills, Letters patent, and the secrets pertaining thereto, to Messrs. BARNES & PARK. This Powder is a discovery made by myself, and brought from the interior of Asia, and is unknown to any other persons. The genuine and effective article is put up in tin canisters, and will continue to bear my name. E. LYON."

Rats and mice cannot be reached by a powder, and are killed by a MAGNETIC PILL. Order them through any merchant.

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
But Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Follow directions. *Use freely and thoroughly.*

Sold by Druggists everywhere, and by PARK & WHITE, Agents, 132 Washington st., San Francisco.

No End to the Good Things AT THE WHAT CHEER HOUSE.

300 DOZ. CANS FRESH WHORTLEBERRIES;
200 dozen cans Fresh Peaches;
200 do do Pine Apples;
100 do cases China Preserves;
100 do do Prunes.

The above luxuries are daily furnished upon the table at the

ap28 1stf WHAT CHEER HOUSE.

PIONEER PAPER MILL.

Printing & Wrapping Paper

OF ALL SIZES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

Wholesale and Retail.

CASH PAID FOR

WOLLEN AND COTTON RAGS, PAPER,
Copper, Lead, Horns,
Brass, Glass, Hides,
Zinc, Bottles, Old Iron,
Bags, Rope, &c., &c.

Depot and Office, 20 and 22 California St.

S. P. TAYLOR,
S. L. JAMES, Proprietors.

mar10-3mo

Friends of Humanity!—To you (always disposed to aid the suffering) it may appear incredible, after in vain trying all the "wonderful" medicines of the day, that one application externally, and a few drops taken internally, of my (genuine) "ELECTRIC OIL," will so very suddenly relieve the sufferer from the most violent pains; yet it is a fact, as testified to by good men and good women, whose names are at my office.

Not any have used it without deriving some special benefit within an hour, and many are they who have been perfectly cured of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal and Bronchial Complaints, Croup, Tic Doloreux, Cramps, Felons, Piles, Sprains and Bruises, Cuts and Wounds, Swelled Glands and Stiff Joints, Scrofula and Erysipelas, Sore Nipples and Swelled Breast, Salt Rheum and Cankers in the Mouth or Stomach, Eruptions and all kinds of Sores, (Headache and Toothache in five to ten minutes;) also, Chilblains and Sore or Tender Feet. It will be seen that I do not profess to cure everything, but only a certain class of complaints: all of which are curable on simple Electric and Chemical principles, through the affinities of my "Electric Oil" and the Nervo-vital Fluid of the human body.

The modus operandi of progressing and ever changeable Rheumatic pain, is imperfectly understood by mankind, whether its location is the membrane or covering of the nerves, inflamed by derangement, (like the coating of an inflamed stomach,) or some disturbance of the electric fluid itself; certain it is that my "Electric Oil" is readily absorbed into, if it does not actually supply a needed deficiency in, and equalize the circulation of that great principle of human organization.

After trying everything else, give my ELECTRIC OIL one simple trial.

Prof. CHAS. DE GRATH,
Philadelphia.

Sold by Druggists everywhere, and by
PARK & WHITE,
Agents for the Pacific Coast,
132 Washington street, opposite the Market,
San Francisco.

jan20

JOHN W. TUCKER,
Importer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer
—IN—
WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER WARE, JEWELRY,
—AND—
SILVER PLATED WARE.
QUARTZ WORK
OF ALL KINDS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
WATCHES REPAIRED WITH CARE AND WARRANTED,
—AT—
NO. 125 MONTGOMERY STREET.

Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchaser as if the article had been selected under their own supervision.

Persons in the Interior wishing a

WATCH
MADE OF
GOLD OF THEIR OWN DIGGING,

Can have it done by forwarding the Gold to the undersigned, at his address as above, where also may be found a fine assortment of

PATENT LEVER MOVEMENTS,
Ready for Casing.

mar17-tf JOHN W. TUCKER.

MERRILL & CO.,
52 Clay st., bet. Front and Davis,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
California & Oregon Produce,
GRAIN, FLOUR, BUTTER,
Cheese, Eggs, Bacon, Wool, Poultry, &c.

jan13 1 year

G. J. ROBERTSON. HUGH SAYERS.

SAYERS & ROBERTSON,
DEALERS IN
Wood, Coal, &c.
Corner of Davis and Commercial Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Long and short Wood constantly on hand. [dec16-3m

JACOB BACON. J. W. TOWNE.

TOWNE & BACON,
(Late Whitton, Towne & Co.)

PROPRIETORS OF THE ABOVE WELL KNOWN Printing Establishment, take this occasion to inform their friends and the public, that they now possess facilities for the performance of every style of

PRINTING,

unsurpassed by any office in the State.

They execute, to order, in the best style, and at short notice—

Posters, Billheads, Circulars,
Handbills, Stock Books, Billets,
Programmes, Certificate do. Labels,
Books, Bills Lading, Tickets,
Pamphlets, Newspapers, Business Cards,
Show Cards, Magazines, Address do.
Bills Fare, Law Blanks, Blank Books,

And in fact everything that can be printed: and the principal recommendations for their work are the

Low Prices at which it is done, and its Superior Style and Elegance.

They have the advantage of a POWERFUL STEAM ENGINE, and two of ADAMS' PATENT POWER PRESSES for fine book and newspaper work, acknowledged throughout the United States to be the

Best Presses for Good Work ever Invented

For book work they possess large fonts of type, most of which is new, by means of which a clearness is given to the print that can never be obtained from worn-out material.

The office is also supplied with a large quantity of ENGRAVINGS, suitable for every occupation and want; which, by judicious use, render work of many kinds far more attractive to the eye and better adapted to claim public attention.

The proprietors are all PRACTICAL PRINTERS, and devote their time exclusively to their business—thus guaranteeing those who favor them with orders that their work will be well and promptly done.

Parties in the Interior wishing anything in the way of Printing or Book Binding, can send their orders by Mail or Express, which will receive prompt attention.

Address TOWNE & BACON.

PHINEAS BANNING,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
NEW PORT and LOS ANGELES,
Los Angeles County, Cal.,
—AND—
PROPRIETOR OF
The U. S. Mail Stage Line
BETWEEN
NEW PORT AND LOS ANGELES.
CONNECTING WITH THE
OVERLAND MAIL CO'S STAGES
For St. Louis, Missouri, and Memphis, Tennessee.

Passengers by this Line are conveyed on the steamer "COMET", to New Port, which is 18 miles from Los Angeles.

At New Port Six Horse Concord Coaches are always in readiness to convey them to Los Angeles.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Lumber, Flour, Barley &c. &c. jan13-1yr

FRESH SEEDS
(Warranted of the Growth of 1858,)
RAISED BY THE BEST CULTIVATORS IN THE EASTERN STATES AND EUROPE.

Garden,
Field,
Flower Seeds;
ALFALFA;
Hungarian Grass.

BEETS, 6 varieties.
ONION, 4 varieties.
CARROT, 5 varieties.
CABBAGE, 20 varieties.
CUCUMBER, 8 varieties.
RADISH, 10 varieties.
CAULIFLOWER, 4 varieties
LETTUCE, 15 varieties.
MELONS, 16 varieties.
SQUASH, 14 varieties.
TOMATOES, 8 varieties.
TURNIP, 15 varieties.
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
RED TOP.
WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.
RED CLOVER.
HERDS GRASS.
LAWN GRASS.
SAINFOIN GRASS.
BEANS.
PEAS.
PUMPKINS.
PEPPERS.
CELERY.

Together with other varieties too numerous to mention. Catalogues furnished on application.

Dutch Bulbous Roots,
Jerusalem Artichoke,
Top Onion, etc. etc.

For sale by
N. L. KELLOGG & CO.,
NEW YORK SEED WAREHOUSE,
111 Sansome st. San Francisco.

feb 24-tf.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S LINE
TO PANAMA,
CONNECTING
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD,
WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE U. S. MAIL STEAM SHIP CO. AT ASPINWALL,
FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS, DIRECT
The Only Reliable and Safe Route.
DEPARTURE FROM FOLSOM STREET WHARF.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP
GOLDEN GATE,
CAPTAIN LAPPIDGE,

Will leave Folsom Street Wharf, with the U. S. Mails Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA

On Thursday, May 5th, 1859,
At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

Passengers by the P. M. S. Co's line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the wharf at the Railroad terminus, by the Company's steam ferry-boat, and are transported by the Panama Railroad Company, immediately

ACROSS THE ISTHMUS TO ASPINWALL

Where the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. are expected to be in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans.

The Panama Railroad Company and United States Mail Steamship Company have authorized Agents to sell their Tickets, if desired by holders of Pacific Tickets.

Passengers are notified that all tickets for the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. must be presented to their agent at Aspinwall, for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.

Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock, midnight,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 4th.

No merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 o'clock P. M. of
MAY 4th,

And a written order must be procured at the Company's office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
an28 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

MARK YOUR LINEN!

TO BE CONVINCED THAT GEO. M. WOOD is making the best STENCIL PLATES and INDELIBLE INK, for marking Clothes, Napkins, &c., call and see specimens on exhibition, No. 180 Washington street, (Tylers' Bookstore,) San Francisco.

☞ Wedding and Visiting Cards neatly engraved. [feb24-tf

Musical Instruments, Toys, &c.—J. F. Atwill, No. 172 Washington street, has just completed some extensive alterations and adornments in his store, which, on entering yesterday we were glad to see presenting so elegant an appearance. An entirely new arrangement has been effected, new and handsome oil cloths, and finishing throughout being among the improvements. Everything in the shape of toys, musical instruments (from grand seven octave pianos down to the smallest music-making instrument,) can be found at Atwill's. He has also imported the largest and most complete stock of sheet music to be found on the Pacific Coast. The store is in reality a "curiosity shop," which strangers in our city would do well to visit, if only for the variety and beauty of the articles on exhibition.—*S. F. mes.* mar10-1t

CIRCULAR
TO THE
Fruit Growers, Gardeners
—AND—
Citizens of California and Oregon.

THE UNDERSIGNED, KNOWN IN THIS COMMUNITY for several years past, as a Nurseryman and Fruit Grower, having made arrangements with several of the most reliable Nurserymen and Gardeners, of this State, for a supply of their choicest productions, has opened a Depot in this city for their sale at

Nos. 112 and 114 FRONT STREET,
Two Doors North of Washington,

Also at 95 D St, above 3d, Marysville, in charge of Mr. Geo. Laws,

Where he will continue to keep, during the planting season, a large stock and complete assortment of

FRUIT, SHADE & ORNAMENTAL TREES
Ornamental Shrubs; Hardy and Green House Plants; Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds; Grape Vines, Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c.

And in fact, every desirable article to be obtained in this branch of trade. In the present incipient stage of many of our Nurseries, the want, at a central point, of an establishment of the kind above named, where miscellaneous orders can be correctly and promptly filled, and where trees of an advanced age can be had, is too apparent to require comment.

He has therefore entered upon the duties of supplying this want, hoping by close application to business and unremitting efforts to please, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.

JASON L. SANFORD.

San Francisco, Dec. 10, 1858. *jan13-3m

HILLMAN'S
TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
No. 80 and 82 Davis Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

LOCATED near the Steamship and Steamboat Landings, renders it convenient for the traveling public. The House is well arranged for Families and single persons.

The reputation of this House is too well known to require comment.

This, the first Temperance House opened in the State of California, is still conducted on the same plan which has given it the enviable name it has so long enjoyed.

The continued support of a liberal traveling public is solicited.

A. SMITH, SUCCESSOR TO
I. HILLMAN,.........................Proprietor.

jy18] [6m

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER AND GENERAL FURNISHER.

NATHANIEL GRAY HAS TAKEN that large brick building, 155 Sacramento st., corner of Webb, and is now prepared to furnish everything required for

Funeral Arrangements, Coffins,
of all sizes and styles.
Plates and Screws,
wholesale and retail,

N. B.—His facilities are such that he is prepared, at all times, to ship bodies to any part of the world.

☞ Lead Coffins made and forwarded to any part of the State.

☞ 154 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal.

ap116-tf.

ECONOMISE!
NEW TEAS!
THE CELEBRATED
EAST INDIA TEA
COMPANY,
DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN
CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS,
COFFEE, SUGAR, AND
CHOCOLATE.

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC CHOICE TEAS at the following prices:

37½ cts ⅌ ℔ for Oolong Souchong;
37½ cts ⅌ ℔ for Congou;
40 cts ⅌ ℔ for English Breakfast;
40 cts ⅌ ℔ for Breakfast Souchong;
75 cts ⅌ ℔ for Suepoy—a very high flavored;
75 cts ⅌ ℔ for very choice Oolong;
87½ cts ⅌ ℔ for Young Hyson;
62½ cts ⅌ ℔ for choice Young Hyson;
25 cts ⅌ ℔, only, for pure Ground Coffee, fresh roasted daily.

No. 173 WASHINGTON STREET,
Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

☞ OBSERVE!—This is the only bona fide TEA STORE in the State.

SUGARS RETAILING

Ten per cent. cheaper than at any other store in the city.

mar17 1mo.

The wide reputation which Dr. J. Hostetter's "Stomach Bitters" have attained during the past year bespeaks its excellence in a more forcible manner than any words which we can offer. It renovates, purifies, and strengthens the system, and aids the stomach in the performance of its functions It is regarded on all sides as a sovereign specific, and, therefore, to procure it in the best possible way, should be the object of the public. We commend it with more than usual zeal and confidence, believing and knowing, as we do, that it stands foremost of the many preparations of the day, for imparting strength, vigor and tone to the system, and possessing the curative powers for all similar diseases arising from a disordered stomach. In the most severe cases of cramp, diarrhea, and weakness in the stomach, the "Bitters" have been rigidly tested, and always with the greatest success.

As a Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters are most delightful, especially before meals.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Hotels throughout the United States.

CAUTION!—The genuine are put up in [illegible] quart bottles, with the name "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the glass, also stamped on the cap covering the cork, with the autograph of "Hostetter & Smith" on the label. We give this caution in order that persons may not be deceived by any of the numerous counterfeits and imitations now in market.

PARK & WHITE,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast,
132 Washington street, opposite the Market
an28 San Francisco.

THERMOMETER CHURNS—All sizes.
For sale low by,
ap8-2m J. D. ARTHUR

The Temperance Cause in England.

A correspondent of the *Christian Observer*, published in Philadelphia, writes from England thus:

The great and much needed philanthropic temperance movement is making sure progress in old England. Our National Temperance League has been actively engaged in permeating the popular mind with Temperance truth, and in maintaining the true policy of the Temperance reformation, which while it seeks to enlist authority and law in our favor, refuses to surrender the essentially moral character of the enterprise. The policy it adopts operates only by persuasive arguments and consistent example, and it rests its firmest and brightest hopes of success on an improved public feeling, on improved social customs, and on such legal enactments as can be secured and maintained by the moral sentiment of the entire community.

Perhaps at no former period has its success been more encouraging. In every influential quarter, respectful mention is now made of the Temperance movement. Members of Parliament make favorable allusions to it. The Bishop of Oxford has received a deputation from the League, and has pledged his influence and interest in the coming onslaught on the Beer Bill. Walpole, the Home Secretary, has received several deputations urging on Government the necessity of some legislation dealing with the public-houses and beer-shops; and the Government has indeed pledged itself to early action in the matter.

On the Temperance platform, too, men of mark are more frequently appearing. In Exeter Hall, the Chamberlain of the City of London has presided at a Temperance meeting, and at Ipswich the Attorney General has given his public and emphatic testimony in favor of the dignity and importance of the Temperance cause.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN SCOTLAND.

Across the border, the Scottish Temperance League enjoys the confidence of the best friends of humanity, and is gradually but successfully preparing the way for final triumph. The literati of Scotland, more than those of England, have identified themselves with the movement for the suppression of intemperance.—Two of the foremost ministers of the Free Presbyterian Church, Dr. Thos. Guthrie and the Rev. W. Arnot, both speak, preach and write in favor of abstinence from all that will intoxicate. Professor Miller, who takes rank among the most eminent medical men of Scotland, has brought his brilliant pen and his medical researches to bear upon the demon alcohol. Dr. Nichol, Professor of Astronomy, and Peter Bayne, Esq., editor of the *Witness*, are found on the same side.

Of Christian ministers in Scotland, fully one-third of them are abstainers from the intoxicant; while in England, not more than one in fifty has as yet broken away from the vile habit of imbibing intoxicating drinks, and even those are men of the mediocre class. Indeed the most popular Christian ministers in England occasionally go out of their way to denounce the Temperance movement, and to commend the moderate use of the bewitching drink. The Revs. C. H. Spurgeon, H. S Brown, A Mursell, and Dr. John Cumming, have all done this, the more to their discredit.

CINCINNATI, OHIO. Prof. O. M. Mitchell being called upon, in Philadelphia, for a word from the West, recalled the first meeting of this kind that he attended. It was held more than a year ago in a small room in the First Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati. There were some forty or fifty there. Over that band of praying men there hovered an influence, so powerful, so attractive, so benign, so kindly in its impulse, that having once been, he found it impossible to stay away. The numbers increased from day to day and from week to week. The meetings were changed from the prayer room to the lecture room, and when that would no longer hold the augmented numbers, to the body of the Church—two thousand persons had been gathered together, and from them had arisen such sounds of worship as were never heard there before. Well did the speaker remember the deep interest, the intense solicitude, the anxiety, the hesitancy with which the change was made, from the smaller to that larger room. But God's blessing accompanied it.

The influence exerted by the meeting, claimed a few remarks. You do not know—he said—what you are doing. You meet here day after day, and month after month, in union for prayer, and God answers your prayers in a way that you know not of. We have caught the fire from your altars, we have transferred it to our midst, and it is now blazing with mighty heat, and power, and impetuosity, and influence.

You have sent your missionaries to conduct and encourage these meetings in the neighboring towns. We have followed the example with encouraging success. Five of us went out to the town of Lebanon. The services had already commenced on our arrival. Though held in the largest Church in the city, the meeting was densely crowded. When the leader saw us enter, he said, 'here come the committee, they will lead and address you." He placed the meeting in their hands; the songs and prayers were fervent; the addresses simple and pointed, urging every one to give his all to God. The attention of every one was fixed. Every eye was riveted and on every countenance the expression of inquiry: "Why should this be?" "why do these men, unsolicited and without remuneration come in such kindness to talk to us about the eternal welfare of our souls?" For four hours the interest continued unabated, and at its close, the audience would not leave. They sought to linger in the consecrated spot, and cherish its hallowed associations a few moments longer. And when at a late hour they finally separated, they told us we had already found an entrance to their hearts, we must come with them to their homes. It was in vain that we endeavored to excuse ourselves on the ground of having to leave in the stage before dawn in the morning. Never have I met with such touching evidences of that Christian spirit of love in all the experiences and vicissitudes of life. We owe these pleasant scenes in part to the influence of your meeting. The professor closed his remarks with a few words of encouragement and a powerful appeal. Shall not this soul of ours in his presence, he said, rise higher and higher until the affections, the soul, the intellect expanding, we shall know God through the ceaseless ages of eternity!

We cannot all of us be beautiful, but the pleasantness of a good-humored look is denied to none. We can all of us increase and strengthen the family affections.

WATER-CURE AND MOTORPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.
ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.

DR. BARLOW J. SMITH,
Graduate of the New York Hygeio Therapeutic College,
Has opened a First-Class Water-Cure and Motorpathic Establishment in the large and pleasant house formerly occupied by Mrs. Tilden, on
SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN I AND J,
Sacramento.

THE ESTABLISHMENT IS THE FIRST on the Pacific coast that combines all the advantages of Hygienic medication, and will be equal to any in the Atlantic States or Europe.

By the treatment of Dr. Smith, all *curable* diseases, acute or chronic, can be cured. His *theory* of disease is not that of the old school, hence his practice is not to destroy the vitality and diminish the powers of life by the lancet, cupping, leeching, blistering, burning, purging and vomiting, means so destructive to real health. Those suffering from weak and inflamed EYES, BRONCHIAL AND CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS, DISEASES OF THE HEART, LUNGS, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, APOPLEXY, FITS, PARALYSIS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, FEVER OF ALL TYPES, FEVER AND AGUE, PUTRID SORE THROAT, CROUP, SCROFULOUS DISEASES, PILES, PROLAPSUS, INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS, CHRONIC AND ACUTE DIARRHŒA, should try the advantages of this institution before taking poisonous drugs, and thus lessening their chances of a permanent recovery.

☞ CANCERS cured by an entirely new process.

Bone Setting.

Dr. Smith has a knowledge of the ART OF BONE SETTING, so successfully practiced by Dr. Benoni Sweet, of Connecticut, and is the only one in California familiar with his peculiar system. Water is by far the most effectual curative agent in all cases of broken bones, dislocations, sprains, bruises, &c., &c.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

The arrangements of the institution are particularly adapted to the successful treatment of uterine diseases and displacements, curvatures of the spine, &c. Dr. Smith will give special attention to this class of diseases, which, according to the decision of the State Medical Board, are alarmingly prevalent in California. Women anticipating confinement will be accomodated with pleasant and agreeable apartments, the best medical and surgical attention and nurses in the State, and every convenience calculated to render parturition easy and natural, at even less expense than the ordinary charges of physicians.

Gymnasium.

The institution will have a Gymnasium, with various appliances adapted to all degrees of physical strength, where ladies either connected with the institution or not, can take judicious and healthful exercises.

Electro-Chemical and Vapor Baths.

The Electro-Chemical Baths, now conceded to be so valuable when judiciously applied, in eradicating the effects of the POISON OAK, and other poisons, both mineral and vegetable, and in the treatment of Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Paralytic and Cutaneous diseases, will be administered to patients without extra charge.

Insanity and other Mental Derangements.

Dr. Smith having been a teacher of Phrenology, the acknowledged science of mind, and being familiar with the different temperaments which constitute the basis of mental and physical vigor, he is the better enabled to diagnose and treat the diseases of the mind—insanity in all its forms, &c., &c.

Those having friends afflicted with insanity, should call on Dr. Smith, who will satisfy them of his thorough knowledge of the human mind in its healthy and diseased condition.

NEW YORK, August 1, 1858.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This certifies that Dr. Barlow J. Smith is a graduate of the New York Hygeio Therapeutic College, which college has a regular charter from the Legislature of the State, and is authorized to grant Diplomas conferring on its students all and the same privileges and immunities in relation to the practice of the healing art, that is conferred by the Diplomas of any Allopathic or other Medical College in this country.

Dr. Smith has also devoted much attention to Phrenology, especially in its connections with Physiology and Pathology, a portion of the time under the instructions of Fowler & Wells of this city, and has labored *successfully* as a teacher and lecturer on these subjects.

R. T. TRALL, M. D.
Principal N. Y. Hygeio Therapeutic College.

Complimentary Resolutions.

At a close of a course of ten lectures on Phrenology and Physiology by Dr. Barlow J. Smith, at the Hygeio Medical College, New York, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the medical class, with the request for their publication in the Phrenological and Water Cure Journals:

WHEREAS, We have listened with pleasure and profit to a course of lectures by our fellow-student, Dr. B. J. Smith, on Phrenology and Physiology, and as we deem the *science* of Phrenology as connected with Physiology, of the utmost importance, therefore,

Resolved, That in Dr. Smith we recognize a teacher of whom this College may well be proud, and that he is capable of reflecting honor upon the sciences he so ably demonstrates.

Resolved, That his discoveries in Physiology claim our highest attention and regard as reformers and students of nature.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate Dr. Smith's application of Phrenology to the study and diagnosis of disease; and that as students of medicine we have derived principles of diagnosis which are of inestimable value, being enabled to determine, from an examination of the head, to what particular disease a person is predisposed.

Resolved, That as the principles of Phrenology by which Dr. Smith determines the healthy or diseased condition of the body are original, not having been claimed or set forth by any other individual, he deserves great credit for their discovery.

Resolved, That as Dr. Smith intends to leave our institution soon for a permanent residence in California, with a view to the dissemination of these truths and the principles of Hygiene, as taught at this College, we heartily recommend him to the friends of our cause wherever he may locate.

(Signed)
A. T. HAMILTON, M. D.,
B. W. CHILDS, M. D., } *Committee.*
E. H. PHILLIPS, M. D.,

Dr. Smith will attend patients in all parts of the city, so far as he can consistently with the interests of those in the institution.

Persons can be accommodated with Baths and treatment at the institution without board if desired.

THOMAS HILL will attend to the business department of the institution.

The families of Dr. Smith and Mr. Hill will reside in the institution, and no pains or expense will be spared to make it a pleasant and health-restoring home for invalids.

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Letters of inquiry promptly answered, and Circulars sent on application.

BARLOW J. SMITH, M. D.

References.

Messrs. D. O. Mills,	Sacramento.	Mr. C. T. Fay,	San Francisco.
Chas. Crocker,	"	Hon. Gilbert A. Grant,	"
L. Upson,	"	F. P. Tracy,	"
Isaac Lohman,	"	Rich. Chenery,	"
J. B. Wooster,	"	J. A. Banks,	"
Thos. Gardner,	"	P. L. Weaver,	"
L. A. Booth,	"	S. A. Ballou,	Plumas Co.
H. P. Osborn,	"	P. P. Caine,	Oroville.
C. Cole,	"	F. E. Cannon,	Butte Co.
Mark Hopkins,	"		

TO THE PUBLIC.

Dr. Smith having established a first class Water Cure and Motorpathic Institution in this city, and feeling a great interest in the success of such an Institution, based upon natural and rational principles of the healing art, I have taken charge of the business department. Dr. Smith is a graduate of a regularly chartered Medical College, a thorough Physician by nature, as well as education, and I can assure those who consult him and adopt his treatment, that they will rejoice in the inspiration of returning health, and verify all that is said in his favor.

THOMAS HILL,
Late of Hill, Wooster & Co.

Motorpathy, or Movement Cure.

Of MOTORPATHY, it is only necessary to say here that Peter Henry Ling, the originator of this system, was a Swede, and that his system has been practiced in Sweden in an institution sustained by Government, for nearly forty years, and that it has received the highest commendations from several governments, commissions of inquiry, and physicians of the highest standing.

BAYARD TAYLOR, who was treated in the institution at Stockholm, thus speaks of it:

"Ling's system not only aims at reducing to a *science* the muscular development of the body, but by means of both active and passive movements, at reaching the seat of the disease and stimulating the various organs of the body to a healthy action. In the former of these, Ling has certainly succeeded; there is no other system of muscular training that will bear comparison with his. During the time of my attendance I could not help but notice the effect of the discipline upon the patients, especially the children. The weak and listless gradually strengthened themselves; the pale and sallow took color and lively expression; the crippled and paralytic recovered the use of their limbs—in short, all, with the exception of a few hypocondriacs, exhibited very marked improvement. There was no voluntary exercise, everybody was being exercised upon. The result of my observations and experience was that Ling's system of physical education is undoubtedly the best in the world, and that as a remedial agent in all cases of congenital weakness or deformity, as well as for those diseases which arise from deranged circulation, its value can scarcely be over-estimated."

There are several institutions in the United States established upon this system, of which we will mention that of Charles F. Taylor, M. D., in New York city, the celebrated institution of Dr. Hamilton, of Rochester, N. Y., (exclusively for women,) and that of Dr. Halsted, at Round Hill, Northampton Mass.

Hydropathy.

The success and advantages of Hydropathy over the old system of poisonous drug medication, are well known.

In the use of water, Dr. Smith does not rely upon COLD water alone, but upon water of all temperatures, according to the strength of the patient and the nature of the disease, *in connection* with all other hygienic conditions, such as AIR, ELECTRICITY, DIET, REST, EXERCISE, &c., &c. Neither does he believe water will "wash out all diseases," as some Allopaths are ignorant or malicious enough to charge upon Hydropathists; but as water enters more largely into the constituents of the body than all other elements combined—the new-born infant being composed of about *ninety* per cent. of water, the adult of about *eighty* per cent., and as water forms about *ninety* parts of one hundred of blood, the fluid which supplies every part with its vitality—consequently the human system has more affinity with water and yields more readily to its influence than to any and all other elements known to the *materia medica*. Those who have seen its power and given it a fair trial never go *back* to drugs. Wherever there is disease, there is generally inflammation, and what will absorb heat so readily and surely as water? You who are sick, ask yourselves if there *can* be any affinity between your systems and poisonous drugs. A few years since there was not an advocate of Hydropathy, now there are hundreds of thousands in the United States and Europe to testify in its behalf. Try it and you will bless the day. [ap 7.

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Brickburners,	[illegible]	[illegible] and planers, ₱ month,	50,00@75,0
Bakers,	40,00@75,00	Plumbers, ₱ diem,	[illegible]
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Cheesemakers	35,00@75,00	Painters, house, "	[illegible]
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Coachmen,	[illegible]	do do plain, "	35@ 45
Coppersmiths, ₱ diem,	4,00@5,00	Pilots, ₱ mo,	—@150,0
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Deck hands, (riv. nav.) ₱ month,	[illegible]	[illegible] ₱ month,	—@45 0
Draymen, "	—@75,00	Shoemakers,	[illegible]
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Hodmen,	[illegible]	Upholsterers, ₱ mo,	[illegible]
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Corn Meal,
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do. Swiss or Sap Sago,
Eggs,
Flour, Superfine and Extra,
do. Buckwheat,
Farina and Arrow Root,
Hams, Billing's & Barbers,
Herrings, in tins,
Hominy, coarse and fine,
Lard,
Maccaroni,
Mince Meat in Jars,
Mackerel, in 1-2 bbls. or kitts,
Oat Meal,
Peas, Split,
Pork, Pearl Barley,
Rice, whole or ground,
Salt, in boxes or bags,
Sago,
Tapioca,
Tongues, Smoked,
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do. fresh in cans or bottles,
Almonds,
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Assorted American do
Barberry Sauce,
Cherries, preserved or fresh in cans or bottles,
Citron, dried or preserved,
Currants, Zante,
do. Pie Fruit,
Currant Jelly, English and American,
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Honey, in cans
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Raspberries and Raspberry Jam,
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Tomatoes,
Whortleberries,
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Allspice, whole or ground,
Broma,
Currie Powder,
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Cream Tartar,
Cloves, whole or ground,
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Chocolate, Prepared Cocoa, Cocoa Shells, Cracked Cocoa,
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Ginger, Gelatine,
Hops
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do English, dry,
do California, do.
Mace, whole or ground,
Nutmeg, whole or ground,
Olive Oil,
Pepper, whole or ground,
Saleratus,
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Yeast Powder, Donnolly's, Preston & Merrill's and Andrews'

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San Francisco, Oct. 1, 1858. Sec. of Trustees.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, BENICIA.

THE SCHOLASTIC SESSIONS OF THIS Institution will henceforth consist of ten months instead of five as heretofore. The present one having commenced on the 3d of November last, will close on the 1st of September next.

For further particulars apply to MARY ATKINS,
mar3-3mo Principal.

ALAMEDA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR
Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

NINTH SESSION OPENS JANUARY 6; Closes June 2, 1859.

DR. W. GROVE DEAL, Principal and Teacher of Natural and Moral Sciences.
P. M. DUNDON, Prof. Classics, Mathematics, French, and Rhetoric.
MRS. MINNIE M. CROWELL, Assistant, Female Department, Drawing, &c.
MARCELLUS S. DEAL, Assistant, Male Department.
MISS EMMA A. CARTER, Music.
MISS MATTIE J. HUGHES, Ornamental Branches.

Address Dr. W. Grove Deal, Alameda, or San Francisco.

dec30-5m

ON THE TWENTIETH OF DECEMBER the Rev. R. and Mrs. S F. McCulloch will open a Private Boarding School, at their residence two miles from Chinese Camp, Tuolumne county, where a few Scholars will be taken into their family and provided with a School and a Home. For further particulars address the undersigned at Chinese Camp. Expense per term of five months, (including tuition, board, fuel and lights,) One Hundred Dollars.

dec2 ROB'T McCULLOCH

FOLSOM INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, INCORPORATED AS a High School, under the control of an independent Board of Trustees, is beautifully located in the Foot Hills at Folsom, the terminus of the S. V. Railroad, easily accessible from all parts of the State. A large brick building, three stories high, finished throughout, has been completed expressly for this enterprize. It includes the family residence of the Principal, rooms for twenty-eight boarding pupils, dining hall and large school room under the same roof. Ladies alone will lodge in the present building: male students can be accommodated in the residences of excellent families.

Thorough instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best academies in the East, and none as students are desired except those who wish to make the best improvement of the advantages here enjoyed.

Whole expenses for board, tuition, room, family superintendence, and fire wood, $100 for three months, paid monthly in advance.

Students furnish their own rooms except that stoves are provided.

No visitors are desired on the Sabbath.

For information, address the Principal at Folsom.

V. S. V. BLAKESLEE,
Principal.

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mar10-tf

GEORGE W. CHAPIN CO.

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UNDER the supervision of the Young Men's Christian Association, find employment for all kinds of HELP:

House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, MECHANICS. CLERKS, TEACHERS, ETC.

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Arrangements for 1858.

Departure from Jackson Street Wharf.

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Connecting with the light draft Steamers for

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San Francisco, August 7th, 1858. no4

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no18-6m PROPRIETORS.

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All Competitors!
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HAVING AGAIN RECEIVED THE FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the best Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Daguerreotypes—also, at the Fair of the Mechanics Institute, in this city—I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much reduced prices, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT., no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

It has been acknowledged by all that during the past five years, I have far excelled all other Artists in California in the perfection of my pictures, and there are thousands who claim that they are unsurpassed in the world.

Being the owner of JAMES A. CUTTING'S PATENT RIGHT for atmospherically sealing Ambrotypes, I shall continue to give my patrons the

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at the reduced prices. And I would take this method of warning the public against pictures taken at other rooms, called "Ambrotypes," but which are taken upon the cheapest quality of glass, and put up UNSEALED—thus rendering them liable to be destroyed by change of climate, dampness and other accidents to which all the old style Daguerreotypes are liable. All the Ambrotypes taken by me are upon thick Plate Glass, Atmospherically Sealed, and will stand forever.

You have but to ask yourselves the single question—Which will last the longest, a picture firmly sealed between two glasses, or one exposed to air and dampness? All know that on a picture not sealed, dampness will collect in the space between the two glasses, and passing on to the picture will spot it, and in time wholly destroy it; while on the sealed picture, no dampness can collect, as there is no space between the two glasses.

Plain Photographs, of the size of the largest Daguerreotype, only $3 each, if five are taken. Who will not give a large frame picture to a friend, when it can be obtained for only $3? We guarantee as good a plain Photograph, if not better, than can be obtained in the United States; and a hundred per cent. better than those taken by any Artist on the Pacific Coast.

Very large size Photographic Views for only $5 each, if three are taken. Think of the pleasure it would give friends at home to receive a correct picture of the place where you reside! Improve this fine weather while it lasts, and send in your orders.

I have arranged my business, so that hereafter I shall be at my rooms at all times, to attend personally to my patrons; and with the assistance of my operators who have been with me for years, and of the other attaches of my establishment, I can safely guarantee that all who favor me with a call will receive the best of work with dispatch, as I have Four Operating Rooms, and five distinct Lights, which enables me to suit the Light to the various styles of features, by which PERFECT LIKENESSES of all may be obtained, and without detention to my numerous customers, having four times the capacity of any other room in the State.

Remember the Place.

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Park's Bar,	Greenville,	Galena Hill,
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Long's Bar,	Camptonville,	Indian Valley,
Timbuctoo,	Railroad Hill,	

In Nevada County.

Washington,	Cherokee,	Moore's Flat,
Alpha,	San Juan,	(or Clinton.)
Montezuma,	Humbug City,	Woolsey's Flat,
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